

# ARMY



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## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER FIVE.

The Campaign in Virginia.....	65	Politics and West Point.....	70
The Campaign of General Sherman.....	65	Admiral Farragut.....	70
The Capture of Fort Morgan.....	66	Regular and Volunteer Officers.....	71
Before Petersburg.....	67	Public Opinion Concerning the War.....	72
The Blockade.....	67	Sheridan's Campaign.....	72
International Civilities.....	67	Steel Shot and Armored Sides.....	73
Negro Soldiers as Subjects of Exchange.....	68	Editorial Paragraphs.....	73
Cavalry and the Management of the Horse.....	68	Army and Navy Personnel.....	74
Volunteer Officers.....	69	Obituary.....	75
Military Honesty.....	69	Army Gazette.....	75
An Incident of Farragut's Exploit.....	70	Medical Department.....	77
Defects of Ammunition.....	70	Various Naval Matters.....	77
The Insignia of Rank.....	70	Official Dispatches from Mr. Stanton.....	77
		Marriages and Deaths.....	78

## THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

UNDER the competent lead of General SHERIDAN, seconded by such able lieutenants as WRIGHT, CROOK, EMORY, and TORBERT, the Army of the Shenandoah has at length effaced its record of misfortune, and given us a success so substantial and decisive as to make the name of Shenandoah for the first time worthy to be inscribed upon our banners. We have, as yet, little beyond the first brief official announcements of the battle, and must wait another week for the fuller details to give the exact measure of this victory. Its prelude was found in a recent visit of the Lieutenant-General to Harper's Ferry. This appears to have released General SHERIDAN from the duty of simply manœuvring in front of EARLY, and left him free to strike when he found opportunity.

On the 13th instant, a reconnoissance was made by the First cavalry division, and supported by General GETTY's division of the Sixth corps. This force advanced as far as Lock's Ford on the Opequan, where the enemy were found holding the opposite side of the stream with force sufficient to prevent the troops who crossed from advancing beyond the borders of the creek. On Friday, the 16th, three days later, the enemy were found to have disappeared entirely from the left wing of our Army on the Winchester and Berryville Turnpike, and but a weak line was found on our right. On Sunday, the 18th, GORDON's division of Rebel infantry occupied Martinsburgh, from which place they were speedily driven by AVERILL. It now became evident that the main body of the enemy had advanced to the vicinity of Bunker Hill and Stephenson's Dépôt, and General SHERIDAN resolved to take advantage of this opportunity, and by a rapid movement fall on EARLY's rear from the direction of Berryville toward Winchester.

On the afternoon of Sunday, his troops were placed under arms, and prepared to march at a moment's notice. But no order came for the advance until the following morning—Monday, the 19th—when the Sixth and Nineteenth were ordered to march at three o'clock, and the Army of Western Virginia, under CROOK, at five o'clock. The Sixth corps was directed to move out on the Winchester and Berryville Pike, marching in parallel columns on each side of the road, with the artillery, ammunition, and supply trains on the road,—the Nineteenth corps to follow on the same road in similar order. General CROOK was ordered to move from his position in the vicinity of Summit Point across the country in a southwesterly direction, and form a junction at the crossing of the Opequan, on the Berryville and Winchester Pike. The cavalry, under Generals TORBERT and AVERILL, were meanwhile to divert the enemy's attention by heavy demonstrations on his left. Shortly after daylight, WILSON's division of cavalry crossed the Opequan, and skirmished with the enemy, who were discovered in force on the west bank of the Opequan. Owing to some misunderstanding of orders, the infan-

try were not entirely engaged until about noon. This gave time for a recall of a portion of EARLY's forces, who had advanced toward Bunker Hill; and they retired before our cavalry, advancing from Bunker Hill, and massed on the left wing of their army, against which our main attack was directed. They were engaged in their retreat by AVERILL, who captured two hundred prisoners from GORDON's division.

The advance across the Opequan was made at noon by the Sixth and Nineteenth corps, the Army of Western Virginia being held in reserve on the east side of the creek. Our advance was stubbornly met by the Rebels, who opened a cannonade from two batteries, before which our first and second lines were forced to retire behind the third, until our batteries were brought into a position to silence the enemy's guns. They then advanced and retook the position from which they had been driven, holding it until reinforced by General CROOK, in command of the reserve. At three o'clock his First division came into position on the right, the Second division, in the rear, supporting a division of the Nineteenth corps. At about the same time, General TORBERT arrived on the extreme right with AVERILL's and MERRITT's divisions of cavalry. With his forces thus consolidated, General SHERIDAN ordered an advance along the entire line. Our infantry were soon hotly engaged with the enemy, who stubbornly maintained their ground until our cavalry joined in the charge, when they gave way in confusion. Our infantry behaved admirably. The charge of our cavalry is described as an exceedingly brilliant and decisive movement, turning the scale at once in our favor. General SHERIDAN followed up his success with vigor, and at last accounts had crossed Cedar Creek, eighteen miles south of Winchester, in pursuit of the flying enemy.

The particulars of their losses are given in the official dispatches published elsewhere. Among our own, in addition to the general officers mentioned in the official dispatches, the following are reported:—Colonel BABCOCK, Seventy-fifth New York, wounded in the thigh; Colonel E. BRIGHT, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio, Third division, Sixth corps, killed; Captain WRIGHT, General DEVIN's staff, killed; Captain ROHENBAUGH, Second United States cavalry, wounded in the arm; Captain MCGUESTON, Second United States cavalry, aide to General MERRITT, killed; Major VREDENBURG, Fourteenth New Jersey, Third division, Sixth corps, killed; Major DELLINGHAM, Tenth Vermont, Third division, Sixth corps, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel BREWER, Seventh Michigan cavalry, killed. Our entire loss is estimated at about 2,500.

## THE CAMPAIGN OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

DURING the interval of quiet in Georgia, which has succeeded the fall of Atlanta, we have opportunity for a full resumé of the operations with which the campaign against that city closed so brilliantly. For this we have been obliged to await the tardy arrival of the mails with the necessary details, and the receipt of the accounts from Southern sources, which were needed to complete the narrative.

It was only as a last resort that General SHERMAN ventured upon the hazardous expedient of cutting loose from his communications, to throw himself in the rear of HOOD's army. Failing in the several attempts to serve communications with Atlanta by cavalry raids, he found himself with a force too much reduced by the casualties of war to invest Atlanta, or to enable him to detach one of those flanking columns, which, under the skillful lead of MCPHERSON, had so often

secured a comparatively bloodless success. But his extremity in this case proved his opportunity. Encouraged by the ill-success of our cavalry expedition, HOOD ceased to concern himself about his communications with the South, and was persuaded into the mistake of sending off his cavalry, under WHEELER, to raid upon SHERMAN's rear. Thus deprived of the means for successful reconnoissance, he was prepared to fall into that error in regard to the nature of General SHERMAN's movements which proved fatal to him. The withdrawal of our Army towards the Chattahoochee, for the march around the right flank was hastily accepted as a final retreat. And Atlanta was rejoicing over its supposed deliverance from danger, while our Army was engaged in the movement which compassed its fall. Preparations for the movement had been for some time in progress, and as early as the 18th of August, it is reported, General SHERMAN had put his Army in light marching order with fifteen days' rations; but the march was postponed in order to deceive the enemy as to his intentions. Meanwhile, transportation was reduced to three thousand wagons and about one thousand ambulances, the rest being moved to the rear on the 24th and 25th of August, taking the roads leading to the crossings of the Chattahoochee, at Pace's Ferry, the Railroad Bridge, and Turner's Ferry. The movements of these wagon trains to the rear, gave color to the impression which the enemy had received, that SHERMAN was retreating.

To encourage this idea as far as possible, the march of the Army was directed at first towards Sandtown, on the Chattahoochee, as if to cross the river, in retreat. Each corps in withdrawing moved to the rear of those on the right, which maintained a bold front against any attack from the enemy. The Fourth corps was the first to withdraw, marching on the 25th of August to the rear of the Army of the Tennessee. The Twentieth corps, next on the right, fell back on the evening of the same day to the Chattahoochee, where they were well entrenched before morning, the First division occupying the Railroad Bridge, the Second, Pace's Ferry, and the Third, Turner's Ferry. The remainder of the Army continued in position that night, the Sixteenth corps, now holding the extreme left, refusing their left flank considerably, and throwing up works on the new line. By the 27th, the entire Army had withdrawn from its trenches about Atlanta, save only the Twenty-third corps, holding the extreme right near East Point. This corps remained in position to cover the movement of the Army, advancing portions of the Second and Third divisions towards East Point and Mount Gilead Church, on the railroad, to engage the attention of the enemy. The Rebels were, meanwhile, actively watching for an opportunity to strike our Army while on the move, and were partially successful in the case of the Thirteenth corps, who were attacked while breaking camp, and obliged to abandon 250 sacks of corn and 1,200 rounds of fixed artillery ammunition. A portion of the corn was subsequently recovered, and the affair served a useful purpose in adding to the impression that our movements meant retreat.

By the 28th the Army was fairly in motion and marching across the West Point Railroad (which was destroyed from Red Oak to Fairburn) towards the Macon Railroad. The Army of the Tennessee, now on the right, was directed to move from Fairburn to Reupo Place, near Jonesboro'; the Army of the Cumberland, next on its left, from Red Oak via Shoal Creek Church to Couch's; the Army of the Ohio, on



the extreme left, via Red Oak and Minn's, by Miss Lorg's, to Maury's Mill. Our cavalry were directed to follow the movements of the infantry, keeping connection with their left, scouting thoroughly all the roads leading towards the Macon Railroad. No force was met at the West Point Railroad, beyond a brigade of cavalry under General Ross, which retreated slowly before the advance of our forces. During this day (Sunday, the 28th) the enemy kept up a fire of artillery on the Twenty-third corps, the only troops confronting them anywhere along their lines. During that night, the rest of the Army being well under way, the Twenty-third corps withdrew and followed the general movement towards the Macon Road, General SCHOFIELD timing his movements with the corps further on the left, which had the longer arc of the circle to traverse. The general line of march for the Twenty-third corps was towards the junction of the two railroads at East Point, the Third division, under General COX, holding the advance, and, with the Second division, under General HASCALL, occasionally erecting temporary works to guard against threatened attacks from the enemy, who were on the alert against this demonstration. On the 31st these two divisions of the Twenty-third corps effected a junction with General STANLEY, of the Fourth corps. General HASCALL's division went into position to guard the left towards East Point, and General COX pushed forward towards the Macon Road, which was reached by two or three o'clock P. M., General STANLEY, of the Fourth corps, striking it about the same time. The troops of these two corps at once set to work fortifying, while details were sent out, which destroyed the track for miles. No opposition was encountered, and by dark strong works had been thrown up, facing east and south, the work of destruction on the railroad being continued through the night. On the morning of the 1st of September, NEWTON's and KIMBALL's divisions were marched along the line of the railroad the length of a brigade front, and, at a given signal, the ties and rails were lifted from their bed, piled up and burnt. Thus a mile and a half was turned up and destroyed in half an hour. An advance of another mile and a half was then made down the road, and the operation repeated. Thus alternately marching and destroying the road, the two divisions marched a distance of ten miles to within two miles of Jonesboro', where they formed a junction with the Fourteenth corps. Soon after the Twenty-third corps, which followed the Fourth, came into position on its left. Further to the left was the Army of Tennessee.

Previous to this, the enemy had discovered the direction of General SHERMAN's march, and two corps under HARDEE had been sent to confront him at Jonesboro', HOOD meanwhile remaining for the defence of Atlanta. During the night of August 30th, the march of a Rebel column was heard on our left and centre, and in the morning two corps were found massed on our right. At daybreak, the Second brigade of HAZEN's division of the Fifteenth corps, advanced and drove the enemy from a hill, which gave our artillery command at Jonesboro', and the railroad, less than one half mile distant. This success was immediately followed up by the reinforcement of the brigade holding the hill, by a brigade from OSTERHAUS' division. The troops holding the position commenced fortifying, while the remainder of the Fifteenth corps was rapidly brought into position on the new line; HAZEN holding the hill, HARROW's and OSTERHAUS' divisions being on his flanks and in reserve. General CORSE's division, of the Sixteenth corps, and General WOOD's division, of the Seventeenth corps, were also brought forward to reinforce the Fifteenth corps. Toward 3 P. M., the enemy appeared in front of HAZEN's position, LEE's corps advancing to the assault through fields of corn, while HARDEE's corps attempted a flanking movement on his right, which was checked by HARROW's division. Both divisions were soon engaged in checking the desperate and determined assault with which the enemy sought to overwhelm them. The Rebels were driven back, only to rally again and again for the assault, until after two hours of desperate fighting they were finally repulsed. They had fortunately struck a position which we held too strongly to be easily dislodged. A reinforcement of two regiments were sent during the attack, by General HOWARD to General WOOD, and a brigade of the Seventeenth corps, Colonel BRYANT's, to General HAZEN. Failing in

this assault, CLEBURNE's Rebel division marched to our extreme right, and assaulted KILPATRICK, who held the bridge on Flint River. General KILPATRICK succeeded, however, in holding his position until relieved by General GILES B. SMITH's division of the Seventeenth corps. Toward evening the Seventeenth corps advanced to a position on the left of the Fifteenth corps, while the Sixteenth corps took position on its right, facing to the southeast. On the left of the Seventeenth corps was the Fourteenth corps, to which the Fourth and Twenty-third corps were successively added.

During the night HARDEE dispatched LEE's corps to look after the safety of Atlanta, so that but a single Rebel corps was found opposed to our Army on the morning of September 1st. This corps lay in position in front of Jonesboro', with their right refused, and resting on the railroad. Having failed in the assault with which they hoped to drive back our Army, they were prepared to resist its further advance in the best position they could secure. They had a large number of guns in position, which did effective service during the day. Late in the afternoon General DAVIS, of the Fourteenth corps, formed his troops for a charge upon the enemy's position; Brigadier-General CARLIN's (First) division on the left, and the Second division, Brigadier-General MORGAN, joining the Fifteenth corps on the right, General BAIRD being in reserve. The line was formed in the arc of a circle on the edge of the woods, the two flanks thrown forward overlapping the enemy, who held a position on some commanding ridges in front, covering Jonesboro'. In the face of a deadly fire of musketry, shell, and canister, the gallant Fourteenth corps charged upon the Rebel position, driving them from their breastworks and capturing many prisoners, including Brigadier-General GOVAN, several colonels and other commissioned officers. Eight guns were also taken, among them part of LOOMIS' battery captured a Chickamauga. The troops captured belonged to the fighting division of CLEBURNE. The approach of night prevented pursuit of the broken columns of the Rebels, who escaped under cover of the darkness.

At daybreak on the 2d, the Fourth and Twenty-third corps advanced in pursuit of the retreating Rebels, who came to bay near Lovejoy's Station, six miles beyond Jonesboro', towards Macon, taking position on a wooded ridge behind a swamp bordering a creek. Some skirmishing was had with the enemy's first line until night, which was spent by our troops in entrenching. The enemy being found in strong position, and his retreat being assured, no further advance was attempted.

Meantime Atlanta was alive with excitement. Despair had succeeded confidence as it became known that HARDEE had been driven from Jonesboro' south, while HOOD was left in Atlanta with his communications severed, and our Army threatening both from the north and the south. Early on Thursday, September 1st, the removal of supplies and ammunition commenced, and was continued through the day. Large quantities of provisions that could not be removed were distributed to the citizens, the storehouses at the same time being thrown open to the troops as they passed through the city. The rolling stock of the railroad, consisting of about one hundred cars and six engines, was gathered together and destroyed. The cars were laden with the surplus ammunition taken out on the Augusta Railroad, and set on fire and blown up, making the earth tremble with the explosion. Over one thousand bales of cotton were also given to the torch. The scene of confusion and excitement among the town's people when it became evident that the city was to be evacuated is beyond description. Every possible and impossible vehicle was brought into requisition to carry away the effects of the inhabitants who, in sorrowful procession took up their line of march towards the South. For the third time the peripatetic Memphis *Appeal* was on the wing, its editor reporting himself as this time "thoroughly demoralized." From the shanties and cellars of the city swarmed out the lower classes of the population to seize what they could from the general wreck.

The explosion of ammunition was heard by General SLOCUM, of the Twentieth corps, seven miles distant. Suspecting the cause, he sent out a heavy column to reconnoitre at daybreak on the morning of the 2d inst. They met with no opposition, and pushed forward on the roads leading into Atlanta from the north and

northwest. Arriving near the city, they were met by the Mayor, Mr. CALHOUN, who formally surrendered the city. The formalities disposed of, our troops entered Atlanta with banners flying and music playing, the inhabitants looking on in silence. General SLOCUM established his headquarters at the Trout House, the principal hotel of the city. Eleven heavy guns, mostly sixty-six-pounders, were found in the forts of the city, and others were subsequently discovered buried in fictitious graves. About three thousand muskets, in good order, and three locomotives were also secured, besides large quantities of manufactured tobacco. About two hundred Rebel stragglers were gathered up by the Second Massachusetts, which was detailed for provost duty, its Colonel (COGSWELL) being appointed Provost-Marshal.

But a small proportion of the inhabitants remained in the city, and these principally of the lower classes, and tradesmen who proposed to make an honest penny out of the Army. Their hopes were speedily cut short by a peremptory order from General SHERMAN ordering all civilians from the city. Those who desired were furnished transportation to the North, and the others sent into the Rebel lines, a truce of ten days being arranged for this purpose. It is General SHERMAN's intention to make Atlanta an exclusive military post and a dépôt for supplies. Great indignation is expressed by the Southern press, as well as by General HOOD, at this arbitrary proceeding; but General SHERMAN is too familiar with the evil result of allowing any but soldiers at a military post to recede from the order.

#### THE CAPTURE OF FORT MORGAN.

WE have at length received authentic statements on which to base a somewhat detailed account of the engineering operations which led to the reduction of Fort Morgan by the forces under General GORDON GRANGER. It may be premised that the comparatively easy capture of Fort Gaines, with the consequent destruction of Fort Powell—these two fortifications being on Dauphin Island, opposite Morgan—led to the belief that the latter work would also speedily fall, on the exhibition of the strength of FARRAGUT's victorious fleet, aided, if need be, by a show of investment by the forces under GRANGER. But events soon revealed the necessity of a regular siege. When General GRANGER was convinced of this, he immediately sent to New Orleans for heavy artillery, and a fair proportion of Engineer troops. General RICHARD ARNOLD, Chief of Artillery of the Department of the Gulf, came in charge of the siege artillery, and was placed in command of the investing forces. The siege material was landed at Pilot Town, three miles in rear of Fort Morgan, on Wednesday, August 17th, four days after the orders were issued at New Orleans. During the night of the 17th, the greater portion of the material, including shells and excluding powder, was floated by an immense barge up the beach to within 800 yards of the fort, and placed in dépôt, the sand hills on the narrow peninsula affording excellent cover for that purpose. In the meantime batteries were in process of construction, and, by Saturday afternoon, all our guns, thirty-four in number, were in position, magazines constructed, and ammunition deposited for a bombardment of at least twenty-four hours. Sunday was devoted to instructing the men, and supplying deficiencies in the various batteries. All expected a spirited reply from the enemy when our guns once opened on the fort. Monday morning at daylight, the 22d of August, the Army and Navy opened the bombardment. The primary object was not to breach the work, but to display such immense power of artillery as to frighten the enemy into a surrender, without compelling us to damage the main walls of the work by opening a breach through which to assault the place. The plan was successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of General ARNOLD. But success came only after the dismounting of some of the enemy's heaviest guns, and the reduction of the citadel of the fort to a mass of ruins by our mortar practice.

The bombardment was kept up by Army and Navy all day. At dusk the fleet hauled off, and the land mortar batteries fired once every half hour. At eight in the evening, a fire broke out in the citadel. All the heavy guns on our side opened briskly for two hours, increasing the fire and causing a general panic inside the fort. At half-past six in the morning, the



Rebels displayed the white flag, after submitting to a reopening of the bombardment, which commenced at 5 A. M. The place was formally surrendered at two o'clock on the same day, 23d August.

On taking possession, it was found that eleven of the best guns in the fort had been spiked; and a military commission is now in session in New Orleans to decide when the guns were spiked, as it is claimed that General PAGE had them thus disabled after displaying the white flag. The spikes, however, have all been withdrawn without injury to the guns. We captured forty-six heavy guns, thirty-five smooth-bores, and eleven rifles, including three Blakely 8-in. rifles, two Brooks' 7-in. rifles, six 8-in. columbiads, and two 10 in. columbiads—the balance were mostly 32 pounders, some of which had been banded and rifled. Our siege artillery was composed of four 9-in. Dahlgren on naval carriages, eight 30-pounder Parrotts, and sixteen mortars, twelve 10-in. and four 8-in. In addition, we had four Napoleon guns and two 3-in. rifles in position, about 400 yards from the fort, which were very effectual in silencing the Rebel sharpshooters.

#### BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

THE Army before Petersburg has passed another week without meeting the enemy in battle. The picket firing, which we noticed in our last issue as interfering with the former friendly exchanges of newspapers and rude greetings, has been kept up along the lines. On Wednesday, the 14th, General BIRNEY sought to put a stop to the annoying fire upon his picket line, by opening with artillery on the Rebel works in his front, and on the city of Petersburg. For two hours a hot fire was kept up, dying away in the afternoon, to be followed by a tranquil evening and night. On the same afternoon, the enemy busied himself with artillery practice, directed against three signal towers along the front of the Eighteenth corps,—one on the Appomattox, and the two others on the James River. Information of the intention to destroy these lookouts had been previously obtained from a deserter, and we were prepared to foil the attempt. After wasting no little ammunition, the enemy's batteries desisted from their fire, to which our guns had given sharp response, and the towers still stood without damage.

The more important event of the week is the successful raid of Rebel cavalry upon a large herd of cattle, which were grazing near Coggin's Point, on the James River, in the rear of KAUTZ's picket line, which proved a weak defence for the unfortunate herds. The enemy's force, consisting of two or three regiments of cavalry, moving from our extreme left, made their way towards KAUTZ's line, broke through it on Friday, the 16th, and, though there seems to have been sufficient warning, they met little hindrance. The cattle—towards 2,500 in number—were speedily got together, and driven rapidly before the bold troopers, who were off with their booty before our men seemed to awake to the consciousness of their duty. The force which guarded the herd—the First District of Columbia and a detachment of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry—would seem to have been negligent of their trust, and deserving of severe blame. Nearly the whole of the former regiment were captured while resting in camp, with horses unsaddled. The Pennsylvanians were also easily overpowered, and compelled to surrender. An attempt was made to retake the plunder, but it failed of success. Though the captors probably were unable to transfer the whole herd into their quartermasters' hands—for they must have lost many cattle during the rapid march—they secured enough to repay them well for their bold manœuvre.

#### SPEECH OF MAJOR-GENERAL FRANKLIN.

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANKLIN made the following spirited speech at a supper given to Governor CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, at the Astor House, last week. He responded to the toast, "The Army of the United States":

FELLOW CITIZENS:—It has never been my fortune to address a public meeting or even a social meeting before, but as I am the only representative of the Army now in commission here I have been called upon at this late moment to answer the toast which has just been read. Gentlemen, I have been intimately connected with the Army since the war began. I know of it from the first defeat at Bull Run until the late great victory at Atlanta. The Army has done its duty from the beginning to the end. Now the thanks of this meeting and of the whole country are due to the Army. I know it will do its duty from this out, but there is one duty the people must do, and I do not believe

you are quite up to it yet. And that is, you must fill it up. You have begun to fill it up. There is a draft, I understand, next Monday. You do your duty to it, and the Army will do its duty to the country. You must not send negroes and Germans and other foreigners in the Army. It must be an American Army. From the beginning to the end it must be an American Army, and then there will be no trouble in the suppression of the Rebellion. It is not to be done in one month, neither do I believe it will be done in six months, but it will be done in time though, if you will give us an American Army to do it. But I speak here to night as a Pennsylvanian, an not particularly as being in the Army. A great deal has been said about Pennsylvania as being recreant in its duty in not suppressing the Rebel raid. I wish merely to produce a parallel. The *Tallahassee* has been off the coast of New England and New York, burning and destroying ships. There are plenty North River steamers here. Why don't you put your men on board with shot guns, and take the *Tallahassee*? You can do this as easy as Pennsylvania can repel the Rebel raid with raw recruits raised on the moment. It was not the fault of Pennsylvania that Chambersburg was burned. The fault was higher than the State of Pennsylvania. I do not say where. If you will only send the men to the Army, we will have this war ended, and in good time, and if you do not there is no telling when it will end. There is not a man in the Army that thinks of peace until these men, the Rebels, are down in the dust. I can say to that, I present the views of every general in the Army, from the highest to the lowest.

#### THE BLOCKADE.

Our ship is steaming o'er the wave,  
Off Carolina's sandy shore,  
The new moon, silent as the grave,  
In crescent form is hanging o'er.

Along the rim of clouds that lower,  
Where heaven and ocean seem to meet,  
The lightning plays in wondrous power,  
Illuming far the watery sheet.

Anon its flashes disappear,  
And darker grows the gathering cloud,  
While God's own fearful voice we hear—  
In thunder—rolling deep and loud.

From Bald-Head\* like a blazing star,  
A light gleams seaward, far and near;  
Beyond the reef and sandy bar  
Appears the river channel clear.

The moon descends beneath the deep,  
And still our vessel rides the sea;  
And still the lurid lightnings leap  
From cloud to cloud in majesty.

At length, a flash from distant gun  
Is followed by a rocket's glare,  
Which rises like the morning sun,  
And bursts, in globes of fire, in air.

"A Blockade Runner off the bar!"  
The rocket signals to the fleet;  
"Fort Caswell" answers from afar,  
With storm of iron hail and aleet."

Our fleet steams up in triple line,  
To close upon the "Runner" brave,  
Now pressing on with bold design,  
To pass or sink beneath the wave.

Thick darkness reigns on sea and shore,  
Save when the lightning flumes the air,  
Or "Caswell's" guns of largest bore  
An instant flash with lurid glare.

As o'er the deep we swiftly fly,  
The ocean foam our only trail,  
A voice sings out from mainmast high,  
"A sail, off starboard beam, strange sail!"

Amid the clouds now moving free,  
The lightnings for an instant blaze,  
And as the gleam illumes the sea,  
Reveals the "Runner" to our gaze.

The guns upon our upper deck  
Pour out their thunder on the air!—  
We look to see a helpless wreck,  
And lo, no sign of sail is there!

In arms of black squall swiftly borne,  
The "Blockade Runner" flies away;  
"Oh, for an hour of smiling morn!"  
"Oh, for a glance of shining day!"

The prize is fled, escaped to sea,  
And there remains but this to say—  
That "Blockade chasing" seems to me  
Like hunting pine 'mong stacks of hay!

U. S. STEAMER FORT JACKSON, Off WILMINGTON, N. C.,  
September 11, 1864.

\*Light-house.

#### INTERNATIONAL CIVILITIES.

THE following is translated from the *Journal of St. Petersburg* of the 23d August:—

On Thursday last, Contre-Admiral LESSOFFSKI, by command of the EMPEROR, and accompanied by the officers of the Russian squadron lately in America, made a visit (by previous appointment) to the Legation of the United States at St. Petersburg, for the purpose of expressing to the Minister of that Power their cordial thanks for the unprecedented hospitalities shown them during their sojourn in that country.

The visit was rendered still more interesting by an appropriate address uttered by Contre-Admiral GREGG, Chief of the Staff of his Imperial Highness the General Admiral—Grand Duke CONSTANTINE—on presenting the gallant Rear-Admiral and his officers.

This speech was followed by an excellent allocution in

English from Rear-Admiral LESSOFFSKI, expressive of his acknowledgments and those of his officers and all the men under his command for the distinguished marks of friendship with which they were honored during the whole time they were stationed in America.

His Excellency, the Minister, replied in terms of the warmest admiration of his Imperial Majesty, and of consideration for the brave and gentlemanly officers present, and furthermore gave utterance to his desire and conviction that no other rivalries were ever possible between the two countries than such as are based upon the wish to surpass one another in the performance of reciprocal benefits.

This courteous interview was terminated by some eloquent remarks pronounced in the French language by M. BERGH, Secretary of Legation, and the parties separated, mutually gratified with the friendly reunion.

If reliance may be placed in the intelligence brought to New Orleans by Sergeant F. S. CLARKE, of the Ninety-first Illinois infantry, a very strange not to say serious affair has taken place at Brownsville, Texas. He reports that on the morning of the 6th inst., the French forces, about 6,000 strong, moved from Bagdad upon Matamoras. Opposite White Rancho they encountered CORTINAS at the head of a Mexican force, prepared to resist their further advance. A heavy artillery fight ensued, and the French were compelled to fall back several miles to a strong position in a piece of chapparal, where they made a stand. At this point they were reinforced by Colonel FORD, the Rebel commander at Brownsville; but the Mexicans repulsed every attack, driving both Imperialists and Rebels in confusion from the field. The narrative becomes a little obscure at this point; but we gather that CORTINAS felt his position insecure from the proximity of French vessels of war, for he withdrew his forces to White Rancho, and crossed with five hundred of his men over the Rio Grande into Texas. Here he at once raised the American flag. On the 8th he dispatched couriers to Matamoras, and gave orders for the troops at that city to coöperate with the forces on the American side in an attack on Brownsville. Five hundred Mexicans accordingly crossed on the 8th, and, reinforced by these, CORTINAS attacked and captured the place after a brief struggle. The Mexican General immediately hoisted the stars and stripes over the abandoned works, and notified the American commander at Brazos that he was prepared to hold the place for the United States. Additional dispatches from New Orleans state that CORTINAS has made a formal tender of his force of 2,000 men and sixteen pieces of artillery to General CANBY.

Should this strange account prove to be correct, very serious complications may arise from the proceedings of CORTINAS, especially if the Mexican General should make use of Brownsville as a base of future operations against Matamoras; but it were idle to speculate as to these matters until the reception of further particulars.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, embracing the years 1861, 1862 and 1863, chronologically arranged in two (octavo) volumes. The Army and Navy will readily appreciate the value of these handsome volumes, and thank the two editors,—Messrs. O'BRIEN and DIEFFENDORF,—for the conscientious labor they have bestowed upon the compilation. The General Orders run in numerical series from the 18th of January, 1861, to the 28th of December, 1863, and present a full official record of the War. A copious and well-arranged index adds to the value of the work, which must always remain a standard one amongst military publications. It deserves a place in every officer's library. The publishers are Messrs. DERBY & MILLER, New York.

HISTORY OF FRIEDRICH THE SECOND, CALLED FREDERICK THE GREAT. By THOMAS CARLYLE. Vol. IV. This last volume of CARLYLE's brilliant history, begins with the second Silesian war of 1744-1745, describes it, and the ten years of peace which succeeded till 1756, and then opens the first campaign of the great Seven Years' war, which will always be of so great interest as a military study. This volume is in some respects, more entertaining than any of its predecessors, and contains singular, but graphic accounts of the battles and affairs of Fontenoy, Hohenfriedberg, Lohr, Kesselsdorf, Lobositz, &c. Maps explain the topography of the battle-fields. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

BRIGADIER-General Sibley, in an official dispatch, says the number of Indians embraced within the Territory of Minnesota is nearly seventeen thousand, including three thousand five hundred warriors, of whom one thousand eight hundred are now actively hostile, two hundred and fifty desirous of peace, and one thousand four hundred and fifty (Chippewas) avowedly friendly, but who would not hesitate at any time to raise the tomahawk if not restrained by fear of the consequences. He recommends as a permanent policy concentration and military surveillance of the several bands and tribes, adding that, "when they find they must cease to depend upon the chase for food, and must work or starve, they will agree to any reasonable conditions the Government may see fit to impose; and that it is becoming more and more manifest that some such fixed policy as that indicated must be adopted by the Government with reference to the great tribes of Indians north and west of us, before a permanent peace can be restored to our extensive border."



## NEGRO SOLDIERS AS SUBJECTS OF EXCHANGE.

In his letter addressed to Mr. OULD, upon which we offered some comments in our last number, General BUTLER refers to one of the grounds upon which the "Confederate authorities" may propose to justify their treatment of those negroes in the military service of the United States who had before been slaves in some one of the seceded slave-holding States, as follows:—

"I understand you to repudiate the idea that you will reduce free men to slaves because of capture in war, and that you base the claim of the Confederate authorities to reenslave our negro soldiers when captured by you, upon the *jus postliminii*, or that principle of the law of nations which rehabilitates the former owner with his property, taken by an enemy, when such property is recovered by the forces of his own country.

"Or, in other words, you claim that, by the laws of nations and of war, when property of the subjects of one belligerent power, captured by the forces of the other belligerent, is recaptured by the armies of the former owner, then such property is to be restored to its prior possessor, as if it had never been captured; and therefore, under this principle, your authorities propose to restore to their masters the slaves which heretofore belonged to them, which you may capture from us.

"But this postliminary right under which you claim to act, as understood and defined by all writers on national law, is applicable simply to *immovable property*, and that too only after the complete re-subjugation of that portion of the country in which the property is situated, and upon which this right fastens itself. By the laws and customs of war, this right has never been applied to *movable property*.

"True it is, I believe, that the Romans attempted to apply it to the case of slaves; but for 2,000 years no other nation has attempted to set up this right as ground for treating slaves differently from other property.

"But the Romans even refused to reenslave men captured from opposing belligerents in a civil war, such as ours unhappily is.

"Consistently, then, with any principle of the law of nations, treating slaves as property merely, it would seem to be impossible for the Government of the United States to permit the negroes in their ranks to be reenslaved when captured, or treated otherwise than as prisoners of war.

"I have forbore, sir, in this discussion to argue the question upon any other or different grounds of right than those adopted by your authorities in claiming the negro as property, because I understand that your fabric of opposition to the Government of the United States has the right of property in man as its corner-stone. Of course, it would not be profitable, in settling a question of exchange of prisoners of war, to attempt to argue the question of abandonment of the very corner-stone of their attempted political edifice. Therefore I have omitted all the considerations which should apply to the negro soldier as a man, and dealt with him upon the Confederate theory of property only."

In this portion of his argument, as in that on which we offered some remarks in our last number, General BUTLER treats of slaves as property; but the law of postliminy, as far as it affects property, only determines whether property recovered from the enemy shall be *prize* in the hands of the military force effecting the recapture, or revert to the former owner. According to General BUTLER's theory, our Government manumits the slaves in whom, as he supposes, it may have acquired a title by the contingencies of war, and this, he would seem to argue, should prevent their being considered property afterwards, even if they should be recaptured by the Rebel forces. But there is nothing in the law of postliminy which supports this proposition. It must be maintained, if at all, by other considerations.

The rule of Roman law as to property, to which General BUTLER alludes, was that movables, with certain exceptions, did not revert to the former owner on recapture—that is, the so-called doctrine of *postliminium* did not apply to them. Now, even if this had continued to be the modern doctrine of postliminy, it would not apply to slaves, as between belligerent powers, for the reason stated in the former article that slaves are not now recognized as property by international law, as domestic animals and inanimate things are, but are property, if at all, only by the particular law of some one country.

In the Roman code slaves were particularly mentioned as subject to the doctrine of postliminy; but this was not stated as an exception to the general rule that movable property is not thus subject. The exceptions among movables were horses, mules, and ships; and the reason given by the Roman jurists was that these things were likely to be made use of for warlike purposes. It never occurred to them to put slaves in the same category, and General BUTLER may claim absolute originality for the idea that slaves are to be regarded as munitions of war, and so "contraband."

VATTEL, indeed, has said, "Among the Romans, slaves were not treated like other movable property; they, by the right of postliminy, were restored to their masters, even when the rest of the booty was detained"—i. e., by the recaptor. But in the various passages in the Roman law which treat of this subject slaves are spoken of as persons, or the law applicable to them is stated, by way of analogy with the law of persons, thus: "As the original status of 'free persons who have been captured by the enemy, and 'who have returned in postliminy, is restored, so slaves are 'restored to their masters,' and cannot be retained by

those who recovered them from the enemy. If in this analogy there was any inconsistency, it was one which continually occurred in the Roman law of slavery, and which necessarily occurs in every legal system under which a natural person, a being endowed with capacity for choice and action, has also been regarded as a thing or mere object of property.

If, then, the rule of postliminy is applicable at all to the question under consideration, it is to slaves as persons and not as property, and General BUTLER's reasoning does not fairly meet the argument on the other side. But it is not easy to see how any conclusion can be drawn from that doctrine in a question arising between belligerent powers. The doctrine of postliminy, as applied to persons, was based on what jurists call a fiction of law—a fiction that the person who had been taken by the enemy, and who had been restored to his country, had never been absent from it: "*postliminium fingit eum qui captus est in civitate semper fuisse.*" By the usage of war among the nations of antiquity, the captive taken in war became, as matter of course, a slave, to be bought and sold as such from one country to another; and, as such, he could not by the law of his own country sustain any legal relation as a citizen or member of a family. But, in case of his return, he not merely recovered his former civil capacity, but was vested with all his rights, as if he had never been a captive.

According to modern ideas a prisoner in the hands of the enemy is still a legal person, a citizen, absent from his national domicile. Under the modern law of war there is therefore no room for the application of the Roman doctrine of postliminy respecting persons. This has been noticed by such writers on international law as PHILLIMORE and HEFFTER. Undoubtedly the Roman application of the doctrine to slaves might be appealed to in the civil courts of a slave-holding country, to determine the status of a slave, who, by the contingencies of war should have been temporarily removed from the operation of the law of that country. And there may be other doctrines of the Roman law which might be urged in such case; such as that principle in the Roman code that a slave, taken by the enemy or stolen by a private wrong-doer, could not acquire liberty, as against his former owner, by any emancipation otherwise valid. But such rules could be so applied only as part of the municipal private law of that country, and though the question of the status of such a person might be said to be one of private international law, or present what lawyers call a *case of the conflict of laws*, it would still be a case between private persons, that is, between the slave and the former owner. When the existing war is at an end, if slavery shall then be the law of any of the districts now occupied by the military power of the Rebellion (a matter on which we do not now offer any opinion), it may be proper to urge these doctrines of Roman law before the courts in cases of claims to the service of negroes, who, having been freed from the actual control of their owners and the force of the State law by the contingencies of war, shall afterwards be found within the jurisdiction wherein they were before held in slavery. Such cases will be of the same nature with those involving the status of slaves escaping into a free State, which have been common in the courts of all the States, some of which have been within the original or appellate jurisdiction of the United States courts. But as between the belligerent public authorities, these doctrines of municipal private law can have no application, and this we think is the true answer to the argument of the "Confederate authorities" from the Roman law of postliminy. We take the position, based on the doctrine set forth in our former article, that in accordance with modern international law, applicable to us as engaged in a civil war, we had the right to regard the slaves beyond the actual control of the local law of the slave-holding States, as persons capable of enlisting in our service, and, at least as long as they continue in that service, or as long as the state of war continues, this should settle the question.

ROGERS, the sculptor, is engaged on a new statuette, the subject of which, like many of his former works, is derived from the war. It represents two wounded Union soldiers on the battle-field. One, with his left arm, which is wounded and supported in a sling formed by an ingenious adjustment of his coat, stands erect and defiant, gazing towards the enemy, while with his right hand he is extracting a cartridge from the box slung at his side, to place in the gun which rests upright against his breast. The other soldier is seated on the ground at his side, engaged in bandaging his leg, and with a countenance expressive of pain he is suffering. This work might appropriately be entitled after the phrase which seems to be falling from the lips of the standing soldier: "One more shot, comrade, ere we go to the rear." This statuette in size and subject is a fitting companion to the "Wounded Scout."

CAPTAIN Sloan is authorized by Brigadier-General Hays, commanding the regulars captured in the fight on the Weldon Road, to say that great injustice has been done him in the newspapers. He says that had his division commander properly advised him of the movements of the enemy on his right, he would have captured the Rebels instead of being captured by them.

## CAVALRY AND THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HORSE.

## STABLE MANAGEMENT.

1. The stable-guard will consist of not less than three men and a non-commissioned officer. This guard is responsible for the police and order of the stable between stable-calls.

2. The stable-guard and stable duty are under the direction of the squadron commander, the first sergeant, and the stable-sergeant.

3. The men groom their own horses, superintended by their chiefs-of-squad. The horses of sergeants are groomed by men of their commands.

4. The horses should be stalled according to their positions in the squadron. Their places at the picket-rope will be in accordance with the same rule.

5. The grooming should be at the picket-rope in pleasant weather.

6. Perfect silence must be maintained while grooming. Any harsh treatment of a horse at the picket-rope is strictly prohibited.

7. Each horse should be groomed about thirty minutes. Then, at the signal lead-up, the chief of each platoon inspects his horses successively, exacting that the rules laid down under the head of grooming shall have been strictly complied with; if not, the horse is to be taken back to the picket.

8. At morning stable-call, the stable-guard, assisted by supernumerary men, put the stable straight by separating the soiled parts of the litter and forking it back, while the rest is tucked up under the manger. Then sweep out the stables quite clean, and carry the dirt, as well as the foul litter, at once out of the stables.

9. The grain may be put in each bin by the stable-guard. A box on wheels for the oats is moved in front of the stalls, and the allowance measures enable the distribution to be made with rapidity. The hay is fed by the stable men after the horses are led in, receiving it from the stable-sergeant.

10. At the afternoon stable call, when the horses have left the stalls, the stable is policed and the bedding laid down; fresh, clean straw being spread on top of the old. Great care should be taken that the bed be not in ridges, but soft and even, the thickest part towards the head of the stall.

11. The watering is usually done from troughs, but after severe exercise buckets are preferable, it then being necessary to limit the horse's allowance. The horses are to be led at a walk to and from water.

12. Should it be found that a horse has neglected his feed or refused his water, it will at once be reported to the stable-sergeant.

13. The sickness of a horse, and the treatment he receives, shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose.

14. It is not customary to feed oftener than twice a day; but it is much better to divide the ration in three parts, feeding as follows: morning, four pounds grain, four pounds hay; noon, four pounds grain, four pounds hay; afternoon, four pounds grain, six pounds hay.

15. The horses should be watered three times a day, before feeding.

## GROOMING.

The implements necessary for dressing a horse are the curry-comb, brush, whip, sponge, and rubber. The sponge and rubber are not furnished by the Government; but they are so necessary that they should be purchased by the company fund. Towels made from grain-sacks will be found good substitutes for the linen rubber.

The horses should be thoroughly dressed twice a day, even if they have not been sweated, and each time they come in from work it is necessary to repeat it.

The trooper takes the brush in the right hand, and works away at the head and face till he has thoroughly cleansed those parts, carefully cleaning out the dust and the dirt from the roots of the ears, where it is very apt to lodge, and continually cleansing the brush with the curry-comb held in the other hand. Next proceeding to the neck, he works at that part in the same way, throwing the mane over to the other side, and then going to the shoulders, bosom, belly, flank, loins, back, and legs; finishing off with a whip of hay, slightly damped, instead of the brush. He then goes to the rear side of the horse, and, taking the brush in the left hand and the curry-comb in the right, dresses it in the same manner.

In the Spring and Autumn, when the coat is being shed, the brush should never be used, and the whip alone should be depended upon. The curry-comb should not touch the skin of a horse when it is in proper order.

The brush and whip having effectually cleansed the horse, and given the hair itself a certain amount of polish, the finishing stroke is put to the dressing by means of the linen rubber. This is steadily passed over the surface in the direction of the hair of each part. A clean sponge is now squeezed out, and with it the eyes, nostrils, and anus are sponged clean. The mane is damped and brushed smoothly down on its right side. The tail is carefully combed out, beginning at the lower end, and not touching the top until the bottom is smoothly arranged. Lastly, the legs and feet are attended to—the hoofs picked out, the legs washed if stained, and then carefully rubbed dry.

When the grooming is done in the stables, the horses should be turned round in the stalls, and the fore-quarters dressed first. They should then be turned around, and the hind-quarters dressed. When the horses are to be taken out for parade or drill, the whole body should be smoothed over with the rubber, the hoofs picked, and the mane and tail damped and brushed smooth.

## CARE OF THE FEET.

The feet of the horse require constant care. If neglected, they either become hard and brittle, or, if constantly wet, the soft covering of the frog becomes decomposed, and thrush ensues. It is necessary to remove the shoes from the feet, and have a portion of the sole and crust cut away before they are replaced, even if the shoes are not all worn. This should be done every four weeks.

The trooper should examine the shoes each day to see



that they are securely nailed, and that the clenches have not started.

To prevent dryness of the feet, they should be stopped once a week. The best material for this is fresh cow-dung.

In the field the opposite evil is to be guarded against. This requires great care on the part of the trooper, by keeping the frogs free from the ragged layers of the elastic substance of which they are partly composed, and at the same time by maintaining a dry state of the litter on which the horse stands.

This last can only be attained by a proper system of drainage. To accomplish this ditches should be dug on each side of the picket-rope and about twelve feet from it, running the entire length and graded, so that the water will be conducted away from the stables.

There is nothing more annoying to the cavalry officer than to find horses casting their shoes during the march. In most cases, this is owing to the carelessness of the trooper. If, when the feet are examined in the morning, the shoes are tight and the clenches not raised, the shoes will be on at the end of the day's journey.

To prepare for accidents, every trooper should be furnished with a set of shoes and nails fitted to his horse. These he should always have with him, and they should only be used in case of losing a shoe on the march.

#### CARE OF SADDLERY.

It is ascertained by experience that if the saddle be removed when the skin beneath is hot and sweating, inflammation will almost surely follow; while by leaving it loosely in its place for a short time no injurious effect is produced. Therefore, when the horses come in from work, the troopers should unfasten the girths, put the saddles on their brackets, and leave the blankets folded on the horses' backs until the bridles have been removed and the necessary arrangements made for dressing.

If the skin beneath the saddle is not damp, there is no need for this precaution.

The next thing is to dry the blanket carefully before it is used. In the winter this cannot be done without fire. In summer the blankets may be dried on a line stretched for the purpose. The dust should be beaten out with a stick. The girths should be washed with soap and water. The leather articles should be brushed and wiped with a damp cloth. When their condition requires it, they should be greased with neatsfoot oil. If they have a reddish hue, mix a little lamp-black with the oil.

First brush the leather carefully, then pass over it a sponge wet with lukewarm water; grease it slightly on the hair side, applying the oil with a soft brush, and rub it in before the leather is quite dry.

Unbuckle the bits from the bridle, and put them in clean water for a short time; then take them out, and remove every particle of dust from them; dry thoroughly, and rub on a little neatsfoot oil. Before use they should be polished. If steel, with sand; if brass, with brick-dust and oil. The curb-chain will always want rubbing loosely in the hand with sand if of steel, with brick-dust and oil if of brass, finishing off with a leather or cloth.

#### DYE FOR BLACKING BELTS.

Extract of logwood, two pounds; broken nutgalls, five pounds; pyrolignite of iron, five pounds; soft water, one gallon.

The logwood and nutgalls are boiled in the water till the logwood is dissolved. When cold, add the pyrolignite of iron; stir it well, and let it settle. When clear, decant it free from sediment, and keep it well corked.

The pyrolignite of iron is made by dissolving iron filings in pyroligneous acid, as much as the iron filings will take up. The addition of the logwood is not essential.

A solution of copperas may replace the pyrolignite iron, but it is not so good. This dye is for russet leather.

#### CAVALRY ON THE MARCH.

1. The march should be commenced as early as the season of the year will permit.

2. The first call for reveille will sound at daylight, when the men will turn out promptly, strike their tents, and pack their saddles.

3. Fifteen minutes after the first call reveille will be sounded, when the men will fall in for roll-call. Immediately after roll-call, the squadrons will be marched by their first sergeants to the stables. The horses will then be watered, groomed, and fed.

4. The horses having been attended to, the men will be dismissed and allowed to get breakfast.

5. Thirty minutes before the hour appointed for starting, "boots and saddle" will sound. To horse will be sounded fifteen minutes thereafter, when the men will "lead out" and the roll will be called. First sergeants report the result to their squadron commanders, who will have the same report sent to the adjutant. Squadron commanders will then have the men mount, and be prepared to mount when the advance sounds.

6. After marching thirty minutes, the command will be halted, the men dismounted and required to adjust the packs and tighten the girths. Short halts should be made at the end of every hour; and if the march is to be a long one, a halt of an hour should be made at mid-day.

7. The horses should be watered at least once during the march.

8. When the road is good, a trot may be ordered. No faster gait will be allowed except in case of necessity.

9. On arriving in camp, the troopers will unbridle, tie up the horses, wipe the saddles and bridles, sponge the horses' eyes and nostrils, rub the head with a whip, pick the feet, and give a little hay.

10. After an interval to refresh the men, stable-call will be sounded, when saddles will be removed, and the horses watered, groomed, and fed. On removing the saddles, the backs must be examined, and any sign of galling reported immediately. The least flinching on the part of the animal should be taken notice of, and be sufficient cause to stop him from work, or having anything put on his back. Hot poultices should be applied instantly, if there is pain, to prevent inflammation.

11. At no time should the slightest deviation from discipline be allowed.

12. There are no occasions on which the discipline of a regiment becomes more conspicuous than upon a march, nor any on which the attention and vigilance of every officer in maintaining order and regularity are more especially requisite.

13. Officers of all ranks must be sensible of the importance of preserving the compact order of a column of march by not allowing irregular intervals, straggling, or falling out, except during periodical halts, which should be at a distance from public houses.

14. A column of route is to proceed with as extensive a front as the road will permit. The files are to be as well closed as may be consistent with marching perfectly at ease.

15. All officers are to remain constantly with their divisions. An officer will march in the rear of each squadron.

16. No man is to remain behind, or to quit the ranks, for any purpose or on any account whatever, without permission from the commanding officer of his squadron.

17. Officers are not to give any man permission to quit the ranks except on account of illness, or for some necessary purpose.

18. After a march, the men are to occupy themselves in putting their arms and appointments in complete order.

19. An evening inspection (dismounted) on the march is on no account to be dispensed with.

20. Although a regiment or division may remain for a single night only in a quarter, yet an alarm-post is invariably established, and the command made acquainted with it.

21. Advance and rear-guards are always to be formed; the latter is to bring up any men who may have fallen out. The sergeant of the rear-guard is to report all occurrences at the end of each day's march to the adjutant.

22. Retreat will sound at sundown, at which time stable-guards will be mounted.

23. The men will be permitted to go to bed as soon after retreat as they wish.

24. The signal to extinguish lights will be sounded at 8:30, after which no loud talking or unusual noise will be permitted.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Any officer who has read the article on "Regular and Volunteer Officers" in the September number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, must admit the force and truth of its criticisms. It is an unpleasant task to dissect the organization of our noble Volunteer Army and expose its weaknesses and diseases. But it is only by a rigid examination of faults and a skillful application of remedies that the Army can be brought to that healthy unity and organization which will make it a perfect weapon in the hands of a skillful general. The great deficiency of volunteer officers is the want of the power to command—to enforce implicit, blind obedience. A total disregard, and even contempt, of many of the minor details of the service, military etiquette, and necessary "red tape," is a serious fault in not a few of our officers. Another fault, of which I have seen too much to pass over in silence, is ignorance—ignorance not only of their duties, but ignorance of the tactics, regulations, general orders, courts-martial, and the rudiments of their profession. The excuse of many is that their profession is not that of arms, and they have no desire to make themselves proficient in it; of others, that they dislike the service, and only desire to see the end of their term of muster. But it does not become me, a volunteer officer myself, to expose too ruthlessly the shortcomings of my own and those of my comrades. A far more pleasant labor for me is to seek the cause of our deficiencies, ask that a remedy may be applied, and urge my brother officers to a higher standard of professional knowledge.

I am convinced that all the defects I have spoken of, and all others that exist, in our volunteer officers, arise from one cause—the want of a proper and sufficiently high standard in their appointment. A perfect army is the perfection of aristocracy. The distinction between enlisted men and officers must be great, and upheld by the legislation which creates the Army. Do not suppose that I uphold the aristocracy of birth or money as the proper basis for the organization of our Army; the aristocracy of education would be my criterion. Education, in our country, inspires respect and gives power to command. Let men feel that their officers are intellectually their superiors, and you will have a disciplined, well-organized Army; a living machine, to be put in motion and moved at the will of the controlling intellect, its commander-in-chief. Alas! if we should apply the standard of education and intellect to our Army, how great would be the change in the relative rank of officers and enlisted men! If conspicuous ignorance is rare in high positions, how many thousand subaltern officers are there whose knowledge of mathematics, the basis of military science, never progressed beyond the rule of three, who can never discover anything in military tactics beyond the dull mechanism of the movements, and to whom the "Regulations" is almost a sealed book; having no intellectual culture, but, perhaps, men of noble hearts, unquestioned courage, unflinching patriotism—men who can lead a company wherever reason might dictate them to follow. Such men, however noble, however much to be respected, are not those who can enforce obedience and that stern military discipline necessary to the life and success of our Army. I must not forget, however, the noble sons of Harvard, Yale, Amherst, and other colleges, men who have left their professions and studies to enter the service; men whose education and fitness for officers is second only to that of the graduate of West Point, and whose names you will find inscribed among the bravest of our officers. Unfortunately, too many of them regard the Army as only a temporary profession, and make no attempt to become proficient in it. A sad mistake.

These things should be remedied, and the remedy must be applied at the root of the evil—the appointment of the officers. Let our Army be made into a National Army, and the officers be appointed by the National Government, after a thorough examination of their capabilities, and many of the defects of our volunteer system will vanish. If we retain our present organization, each regiment organized on a different plan, with different classes of officers, differently equipped, differently disciplined, let the Governors be more

circumspect in their appointments. If we all enter the service on the same footing—a total ignorance of military duties—let our rank be based on intellect and education, and not on our politics, our birth, our wealth, our availability, or our power to enlist fifty or seventy-five men. Each State has a medical examining board; why should they not have a military examining board? It is only by introducing competitive examinations, and giving our officers rank according to their merits that we can make a perfect Volunteer Army.

Much remains to be done after introducing the reform I advocate. We all enter the service with but a slight knowledge of our duties, and it should be our aim to acquire that knowledge as quickly and thoroughly as possible. If you are willing to give three years, or six years, or your life, to your country, have you not pride enough, or patriotism enough, to make them worth the giving? I would urge my brother officers to create for themselves a higher standard of professional knowledge. We have plenty of leisure moments that we waste, many weary hours in quarters that we do not know how to enliven, and which might be made profitable both to ourselves and those under our command. Select some judicious course of reading, if you are sufficiently acquainted with the literature of your profession—if you are not, do not be ashamed to ask those who are—and you will find it more profitable and interesting than you imagine.

I am convinced that if a higher standard were adopted in appointing officers of Volunteers, and if merit should be made the basis of rank, many causes of discontent would disappear. We should no longer be galled by seeing officers inferior in education and capacity to many subalterns holding high positions; legislation, which for three years has been against commissioned officers, would turn in our favor; we should not be insulted by having the pay of enlisted men increased over forty per cent., while every opportunity is taken to cut down our rapidly decreasing emoluments; we should command that respect at home which is now so seldom accorded to an officer, and the insignia of rank which we wear would be considered at least a stamp of respectability and education. These grievances, and many others which are the subject of complaint amongst volunteer officers, spring from the deficiencies in our volunteer system which I have pointed out.

Once more I urge my brother officers to pay more attention to the details of the service. You have shown your courage on scores of battle-fields, your patriotism on many weary marches; but what avails it if you do not endeavor to acquire the rudiments of the profession in which you are temporarily engaged? It is a noble profession, and one in which you will find full scope for the greatest intellects.

VOLUNTEER.

### MILITARY HONESTY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I am gratified to see, from the article headed Military Honor, in your issue of Sept. 17th, that subjects of this character are beginning to attract notice in the Army, and even among civilians who take an interest in it. The *JOURNAL*, I trust, will always be a sound teacher, not only of the general principles which underlie a sound military polity, but of those minor morals which, when carried out, prevent the soldier from degenerating into a mere human butcher.

Your correspondent ANCHOR shows himself to be what is rare in these go-ahead days, a reader of the past; but I think, in his precedents, that he has forgotten the old school writing-book line, "Circumstances alter cases." No contrast can be much greater than the whole tone of military ethics in the days of AUGUSTUS ADOLPHUS and FREDERICK the Great and of our own. Then patriotism was unknown among the great bulk of professional soldiers, who frequently passed over on the eve before or after a battle, or even during it, from one side to espouse the other, officers and men. It is only since the French Revolution that armies have truly become national. It is only since then that the element of patriotism has been called in to replace the mercenary one that, before this great convulsion, prevailed throughout all the regular armies of Europe.

No one questions, I presume, that the officer may leave his military status for any other, provided he goes through the forms made and provided for this case, and that without any loss of honor. He may not, however, do it at all times without sacrificing soldierly honor. As on the eve of battle; when shut up in a besieged place; or, in fact, in any position when his withdrawal must work harm to the service. Then, there is a class of officers upon whom the ties of remaining by their flag, in a posture of affairs like the present with us, are so stringent that they cannot be broken with honor, except in very peculiar instances. This class with us, in my opinion, are the graduates of the United States Military Academy. Educated at the public expense, with an understanding, on the part of the country, that when their services shall be needed they will be given; the country having provided places for them as long as they choose to remain under the flag; I cannot see how they can throw off this obligation honestly whilst they have the physical and mental power to meet it. As to the exigencies of family ties, and all like arguments, which I have heard some plead, what are they when sifted? I have known but very few cases where they have been put forth, that the person who sought shelter under them was not contemptibly weak. I do not expect every graduate in civil life, to break up house and home, to return to the Army. He may be, as I know some to be, doing a work from which the country is reaping a greater advantage than it could derive from his mere military services. This, however, is one thing; to shirk this great patriotic duty, to stay at home to look after mere private affairs, is quite another.

In this our day, a patriot and a soldier mean the same thing. No person can be the one, and do his duty, without being the other. No one questions the right to resign. To resign, however, is one thing; the motive for doing so quite another. The regular officer, particularly if a graduate of West Point, who is competent to discharge the duties of his profession, who resigns through a sheer fit of disgust at some act personal to himself of an official superior, or, worse still, from not agreeing with the legal head of the Government on political views, or, still worse, accompanies his resignation by a *quasi pronouncement*, attaches a



stigma to his head and heart that will never be effaced from the memories of his countrymen; and ought not to be. His duty is to his country. Administrations are mere ephemera. He owes every duty, at all times, to the first; to the second the respect required by law during its short life.

Very respectfully yours,  
D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, Sept. 17, 1864.

#### AN INCIDENT OF FARRAGUT'S EXPLOIT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—An incident occurred during the famous salamandric fight in Mobile Bay, which I have not yet seen in any of the papers. It is illustrative of the great love and devotion FARRAGUT's men feel towards their noble leader—their implicit faith in him, as the embodiment and guarantee of success. I "tell the tale as 'twas told to me," and you may publish it if you will:—

After the flag-ship *Hartford* had hauled off from her first fierce assault upon the Rebel flag-ship *Tennessee*, and as she was again pointed fair for her, and thunderingly coming down upon her to dash into her a second time—suddenly, to the surprise of all, she was herself tremendously struck by one of our own heavy vessels, also heavily coming down upon the Rebel admiral, and it was thought for a brief moment, so fearful was the blow, she must go down!

Immediately, and high above the din of battle, hoarse, anxious voices were heard crying, "The Admiral! the Admiral! save the Admiral! Get the Admiral out of the 'ship!" The brave men utterly forgot themselves—thought not a moment of their own safety, but only of their glorious old Admiral, who was all in all to them! Nothing can better illustrate his whole squadron's love and devotion to him than this. When they themselves were in imminent peril of death, they only cared for him!

Finding the vessel would float, notwithstanding the possible ultimate serious results, the brave old Admiral turned to his gallant fleet captain, with the order, "Go on with speed! Run her again!" and on the *Hartford* sped, determined to "do and die" if need be; but just before she reached her, the white flag of surrender was hoisted above the discomfited *Tennessee*, and soon all was ours!

With such a leader as this—with God for his leader (as he says he is), what can ever hinder success from being ours?  
UNION.

#### DEFECTS IN AMMUNITION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Will you allow me to state in connection with the article headed, "Bad Ammunition," in your last paper, that projectiles with "iron cups" have not been manufactured by me for nearly two years, nor were they ever supplied except for 10-pounder and 20-pounder guns.

All my projectiles are now made with a flat brass ring; and if the most careful trials with loaded shells can determine such a question, they work well in all respects in my own guns, whether 10-pounders, 3-inch (now the calibre of my smallest guns), or 20-pounders.

It is of some interest that the above facts should be understood; and as I judge from the tenor of the communication referred to, they are not generally known, I hope you will give this an equal circulation. Allow me further to say, that in the pressure under which such immense amounts of ordnance and projectiles have necessarily been provided, it is hardly matter of surprise that some articles should be imperfect, and especially those which are themselves novel and even untried in war; or that the latter should with the aid of experience be greatly improved.

In view of these considerations and the vast amount of work actually accomplished by the Ordnance Department, it would be difficult to prove that it could have been better done, though all must desire that it should be perfect. Inspections are and have been carefully made; and all shells water-proofed.

If I can trust to my own knowledge on the subject, of all the causes of premature explosion or irregular flight, no one has been less operative than external defects of the projectiles. What certainty can there be in the explosion of shells with fuses which your correspondent declares are "not reliable at all?" or what accuracy of fire with cartridges which are "miserable," and of which "hardly two are alike?"

Sweeping assertions like the above are seldom just. In the transfer and distribution of stores over so vast an extent of territory, some danger of damage and confusion must exist. The best remedy for these and all other difficulties will be found in the combined efforts, in a good spirit, of those who use and those who prepare guns and projectiles.

Very respectfully yours,  
COLD SPRINGS, Sept. 16, 1864. R. P. PARROTT.

#### THE INSIGNIA OF RANK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Some time ago, in your valuable paper, I saw a communication in regard to the uniform and shoulder-straps of the field officers of the United States Army. I have thought often of the same thing, namely, that the shoulder-strap of a lieutenant-colonel and major was very inappropriate, and totally without significance; besides, hard to distinguish at any distance, or after dark. I have, in my opinion, hit upon something which if adopted would be much more appropriate for those grades. The mark of a field officer's rank should be in the centre of the strap and not at the end; therefore I would suggest for a lieutenant-colonel a silver shield supporting two cross swords in the centre; and for that of a major a gold shield supported by two cross halberds. They would certainly have the merit of being more distinctive of military rank than the present badge at the ends of the strap.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,  
September 6, 1864.

AMIRAL Lessofsky, of the Russian Navy, returned to Cronstadt, with the squadron lately serving in North America, on the 14th of August. The Admiral entertained the aides of Cronstadt at a grand ball on the flag-ship *Ostiaha*.

#### POLITICS AND WEST POINT.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 8, 1864.

To the Editor of the Cleveland (O.) Herald:

A FRIEND has sent me a copy of your paper of the 22d ult., containing comments upon "the letters of Generals HAZEN and SEYMOUR," from which I take the following extract:

"Both these Generals were educated at West Point, and inherit from that institution the peculiarity of sentiment that made so many officers lukewarm in their devotion to our cause, and lax in discharge of military duties. Generals HAZEN and SEYMOUR have passed a large portion of their military lives at the South, and been recipients of those Southern courtesies so acceptable and so flattering, which made almost every Regular Army officer a cordial opponent of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, and an ardent friend and defender of the 'peculiar' institution."

The fallacies upon which these misrepresentations are founded have been so widely spread, and so far believed by a large class of intelligent people at the North, that they demand explanation and refutation. As a graduate of an academy of which every sensible American should be proud, I give the most emphatic denial to the above charges against West Point and the Regular Army officers it has graduated.

At this academy no peculiarity of sentiment as to political affairs has ever been inculcated. In my day politics were never even referred to. The discussion of slavery was unknown. More profitable subjects of controversy presented themselves to young men who were striving hard for the mastery of the most difficult of all professions. But if sentiments were inculcated, they would certainly have been of Northern stamp. The majority of the corps, as of representatives in Congress, has always been from the North. (In 1860, 192 of a corps of 278.) The leading or "distinguished" cadets of each class were predominantly Northern. (For twenty years before secession, 16 of 20.) And the instructors and professors were almost entirely of Northern birth and of Northern prejudices. The only "peculiar-ity" they ever sought to impress was that devotion to duty and to country that has ever been considered, through all ages, the chief glory of a soldier's life. And if any convictions, otherwise, were acquired by the cadet, they were generally of contempt for mere politicians and their dishonest principles of action—such as are at this moment threatening the Republic with eternal shame, if not ruin. And this state of things still exists; and West Point may still justly claim, as it has always done, to educate young men who (in the words you apply to two of its graduates, and may well extend to all, as a class) "seek no political advancement, and have no selfish personal ends to achieve disconnected with their profession and the unity of the country."

If, in 1861, some were disloyal and some were lukewarm in their devotion, other causes founded upon broader grounds must be assigned than the unsound and unjust ones you have indicated. And some of them I will briefly state.

For many years previous to secession, the profession of arms had, at the North, fallen from disrepute to contempt. There was no militia worthy of even that name. A citizen soldier was, in the popular eye, but little better than a mountebank. The utility of any wide military organization was either unrecognized or was shamefully neglected. Some States had no semblance of organization, and, indeed, are no wiser at this moment for the experience of this war. To be an officer of the Regular Army was, popularly, to be an idle gentleman, well paid for doing nothing, scarcely worthy of respect, and assuredly not of esteem. Ambitious young graduates, therefore, naturally sought in civil life that standing and success not to be obtained as Army officers; and as superintendents, engineers, professors, &c., were far better paid, infinitely more respectable, than when wearing the despised livery of the Nation. The Military Academy itself had hosts of enemies. But for the demonstrations of the Mexican War, it would have been abandoned as an useless expense to the country. Western Senators and Representatives vied with those from the proudly intelligent East in decrying on the floor of Congress the only military institution of the Nation, nevertheless acknowledged to be one of the best in the world. To diminish the pay of the Army, to abolish West Point, were, indeed, rather favorite topics of declamation, and strong votes and the general applause of a wide constituency could be readily obtained whenever any act denunciatory of this school was proposed. So little was military education appreciated, that there was not a single Northern State that ever possessed a military academy worthy the name under its control or patronage.

How was it with the South? Save Florida and Texas, every State had its West Point, founded by the State, officered largely by West Point graduates, almost invariably superintended by choice officers (of whom SHERMAN, D. H. HILL, and STONEWALL JACKSON are memorable examples), and so generously cherished as to become honorable and close imitations of the parent school. From these academies were annually graduated thousands of the best young men of the South, thoroughly trained for all the subordinate walks of military life, and the best possible material for commanding companies and regiments, and for those staff officers, the well filling of which is so essential to a general's usefulness. These young men had for years been employed in organizing and instructing the military strength of the South. The possession of the slave had, indeed, made organization always necessary.

In some Southern towns tattoo was regularly heard. But while the North slumbered or was lost in Danae-an dreams, the South was earnestly mustering for the stormy strife. When the day dawned, she opened the war in perfect readiness for her work. Every graduate of West Point was welcome; not one of those in civil life was permitted to hide his light under a bushel. The Rebel President, himself a graduate, and no mean statesman, knew who his best men were, of personal knowledge, placed them where they belonged, and there they have remained. The ability of each and every graduate was sensibly economized and employed. Every question of policy, every suspicion of lingering love for the Union, was forgotten or put aside in the single intent to build up the best and strongest possible military system for the quick winning of the great fight. Popular clamor there might be, and some change, but no dismissal, no disgrace. (Instance BRAGO, JOHNSTON, even PEMBERTON.) So it was at the South; so it is still.

How was it with us? At the outbreak we had in the

Army of graduates as great a proportional superiority as of wealth or population. Many Southern officers remained true (133), while but a squad of Northern graduates were traitors (19); and so long as the everlasting hills of West Point bear witness to the shameless treason of BENEDICT ARNOLD, their names will be remembered by the cadet, with a blush for their like disgrace. We had also of the best class of officers a goodly number, equal, if not superior, to the best of the South. The general sentiment of the Army was to this effect: The South taught differently, in order to inspire distrust; and the North, as often before, slavishly acceded. If some of these officers have not seemed to display such merit as is here claimed for them, and corresponding success, it must not be forgotten that there have been amply sufficient causes of a totally distinct class for their shortcoming.

Then the problem placed before the North was misunderstood; if there was indeed to be a war, politics—that bane of the Nation—had more to do, it was considered, with its solution than the sword. The regular service was, however, extended. Promotion to resulting vacancies, even of high grade, was given to civilians of political precedents, of whom none had the slightest claim to positions for which regular officers had been educated, fought and served long, waited hopefully, and had a right to expect. Justice to them became a thoroughly dead letter. And even when the volunteer force was raised, and commands of regiments were offered freely to Army officers, and sought for and by them, it was long before permission could be obtained, and was often refused. Every fitting avenue to professional hope and ambition was sedulously obstructed if not closed. And over the heads and upon the hearts of those who had long been carefully taught in a hard school at least the rudiments of a general's duties, stepped or were thrust perfectly uneducated and incompetent men. No previous good service, no measure of loyalty affected the question. Even those who first endeavored, at Sumter and Pickens, to bar the way of treason, were unnoticed and forgotten, except so far as personal or political friends pressed them into advancement. Some were never noticed.

And even now, many scores of our best officers, fully fitted by high intelligence and much experience for the most difficult commands—even the supreme command of our Armies—are condemned to duty as subalterns or captains of companies, when under a wise and just system their names might fill the world.

Thus, sir, have not a few been made lukewarm and heart-sore, perhaps even disloyal—for graduates of West Point are but human, and are possessed of the ambitions and passions of humanity. To expect them to sacrifice every hope, every perception of right, and to steel themselves into insensibility to error and wrong, is expecting too much.

If I have written more plainly than many of my fellow-officers would justify, it has been that a single inference should be drawn—that the South owes whatever of successful resistance it has made to her proper employment of her military education, and the North has failed in using its overpowering strength to insure quick success, because of its entire inappreciation of its military duties and its abuse or wilful perversion of its military skill. The best possible vindication of the Military Academy is to be found in the history of the Confederacy, and if I have drawn strongly the contrast between Southern and Northern policy, it has not been so much to set forth the grievances of West Point officers, as to impress the above inference upon reflecting minds.

The errors described are justly to be charged to all parties, all administrations, and to the entire people. The true feeling upon national honor and our duty to the Nation as citizens, has been bewildered or lost in the dark labyrinth of politics. That we may be extricated, we must pass through fires that may well try our patience and endurance. And the grievous neglect of the past and the ignorant indifference of the present must be corrected by a wiser future, or our children will only live to see the constant peril and decay that must befall this Republic as surely as the same evils have led, in past ages, to the ruin of other States as grand as our own.

T. SEYMOUR, Brigadier-General, U. S. V.

#### ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle:

SIR:—My attention has just been called to a report, printed in the *Chronicle* of the 10th instant, of what took place at the late assembling of the citizens of Cambridge, in the City Hall, to congratulate each other on the capture of Atlanta. In this report it is stated that one of our most eminent citizens made certain observations in which my name was intimately connected with that of Admiral FARRAGUT, apparently on the authority of the Admiral himself.

This printed account contains, in a mixture of truth and error, a mistake so important, that, not stopping to inquire into its source, I seize the earliest opportunity to correct it in print. This can hardly be done otherwise than by mentioning a few facts, which will set the matter right without further allusion to the misapprehension I would have forgotten. My only embarrassment arises from the necessity of using the first person, and of suppressing certain names which should be prominent, but which I have at present no authority to use.

The pertinent facts are these: In the year 1816 a new ship-of-the-line was about to sail from Boston for a cruise in the Mediterranean. At the last moment the University (where I was then a young member of the government) was applied to for a chaplain, with special regard to the instruction of midshipmen, of whom an unusual number was attached to the ship for their professional training. This was before the time of regular naval schools. I was dispatched, I may almost say, as an emissary from the University; for I was to return to my place there, better fitted by travel to do her service. The executive officer of the ship, the immediate administrative authority in our family of over seven hundred persons, was a gentleman whose name is borne on the records of the University as an admitted member, though he never began residence. He at once put me in a position to gain the respect, and in not a few cases the affection of my pupils; and he lives to rejoice with me in whatever success has attended them. Among them was one, then in his early teens, who had been en-



rolled in the Navy as a midshipman almost in his childhood. He had already served through a most eventful period of his professional life under the benefactor who had procured his warrant. The history of that first period might close with the following extract from Captain PORTER'S account of the capture of the *Essex* after one of the severest engagements on record: "Midshipmen ISAACS, FARRAGUT, and 'OGDEN, exerted themselves in the performance of their respective duties, and gave an earnest of their value to the service. \* \* \* They are too young to be recommended for promotion." \* \* \* "D. G. FARRAGUT, slightly wounded."

I describe him as he now appeared to me by one word, "ARIEL." Suffice it to say, that I became deeply interested in him, my pupil on shipboard for nearly two years; and when I was about to leave the ship, to take charge of a consular post, I found that it had been arranged, without the knowledge of either of us (at the suggestion, I think, of the executive officer I have above alluded to), that FARRAGUT should receive a furlough and accompany me, if I would consent to take charge of him. Our mutual joy was complete. The intent was, that I should be literally "his guide, philosopher, and friend," acting according to my own discretion, but officially accountable for him as his superior officer (for I had not resigned my place in the Navy). While clothed with this complete authority, I do not remember that I ever issued an "order," or had occasion to make a suggestion that amounted to a reproof. All needed control was that of an elder over an affectionate younger brother.

He was now introduced to entirely new scenes, and had social advantages which compensated for his former too exclusive sea life. He had found a home on shore, and every type of European civilization and manners in the families of the consuls of different nations. In all of them my young countryman was the delight of old and young. This had always been among his chief moral dangers; but here he learned to be proof against petting and flattery. Here, too, he settled his definition of true glory—glory, the idol of his profession,—if not in the exact words of CICERO, at least in his own clear thought. Our familiar walks and rides were so many lessons in ancient history; and the lover of historical parallels will be gratified to know that we possibly sometimes stood on the very spot where the boy HANNIBAL took the oath that consecrated him to the defence of his country.

But all this was to last hardly a year. There were signs of a coming pestilence, not to be mistaken. Communication with Europe would soon be entirely cut off. His field of duty was not here; he was not to be subjected to risk of this sort; and, along with a family of Danish friends, he passed over to Italy, and "returned to duty" as a midshipman.

These are no vague reminiscences, awakened by recent events, but cherished memories, kept ever afresh.

I have said, Mr. Editor, perhaps more than the occasion called for,—more than enough to account for strong expressions really uttered, but prompted by the recollections of youth, which are apt to confound concomitants with causes. In our Cambridge "Philosophy of the Heart," that is not contrary to the canon on gratitude. But I would not be understood to relinquish one jot of any share I may be fairly supposed to have had in the training of Admiral FARRAGUT. That would be to defraud the University, which is mediately concerned in the matter. If in youth "none knew him but to love him," he has now made it certain that henceforth it will be said, "None name him but to praise." The better his countrymen understand him, the more they will see that his is no false brilliancy; that he is not a flashing meteor, but a star in our national firmament. The past is secure; and whatever mischance may betide him, we shall feel certain that he deserved success. Let the American Southey who is to write his life put himself in severe training to acquire the rare ability to produce a small book, having the simple truth, treated with good sense, in a pure and graceful style, that shall make it indeed a literary monument.

CHARLES FOLSON.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., August 17, 1864.

#### REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

A WRITER in the September number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, who has evidently served in our Volunteer force, contributes a just article on "Regular and Volunteer Officers." The readers of the JOURNAL will be interested in the following paragraphs:

It is pleasant to see how much the present war has done towards effacing the traditional jealousy between regular officers and volunteers. The two classes have been so thoroughly intermingled, on staff duties and in the field—so many regular officers now hold in the volunteer service a rank higher than their permanent standing; the whole previous military experience of most regulars was so trifling, compared with that which they and the volunteers have now shared in common; and so many young men have lately been appointed to commissions, in both branches, not only without a West Point education, but with almost none at all—that it really cannot be said that there is much feeling of conscious separation left. For treating the two as antagonistic the time has clearly gone by; for judiciously weighing their respective services in the field the epoch has not come, since the reign of history begins only when that of telegrams and special correspondents has ended. It is better, therefore, to limit the comparison, as yet, to that minor routine of military duty upon which the daily existence of an army depends, and of which the great deeds of daring are merely exciting episodes.

The relation between officer and soldier is something so different in kind from anything which civil life has to offer, that it has proved almost impossible to transfer methods or maxims from the one to the other. If a regiment is merely a caucus, and the colonel the chairman—or merely a fire company, and the colonel the foreman; or merely a prayer-meeting, and the colonel the moderator; or merely a bar-room, and the colonel the landlord—then the failure of the whole thing is a foregone conclusion. War is not the highest of human pursuits, certainly; but an army comes very near to being the completest of human organizations, and he alone succeeds in it who readily accepts its inevitable

laws, and applies them. An army is an aristocracy, on a three years' lease, supposing that the period of enlistment. No mortal skill can make military power effective on democratic principles. A democratic people can perhaps carry on a war longer and better than any other; because no other can so well comprehend the object, raise the means, or bear the sacrifices. But these sacrifices include the surrender, for the time being, of the essential principle of the government. Personal independence in the soldier, like personal liberty in the civilian, must be waived for the preservation of the nation. With shipwreck staring men in the face, the choice lies between despotism and anarchy, trusting to the common sense of those concerned, when the danger is over, to revert to the old safeguards. It is precisely because democracy is an advance stage in human society, that war, which belongs to a less advanced age, is peculiarly inconsistent with its habits. Thus the undemocratic character, as often lamented in West Point and Annapolis, is in reality their strong point. Granted that they are no more appropriate to our stage of society than are revolvers and bowie-knives, that is precisely what makes them all serviceable in time of war. War being exceptional, the institutions which train its officers must be exceptional likewise.

The first essential for military authority lies in the power of command—a power which it is useless to analyze, for it is felt instinctively, and it is seen in its results. It is hardly too much to say that, in military service, if one has this power, all else becomes secondary; and it is perfectly safe to say that without it all other gifts are useless. Now, for the exercise of power there is no preparation like power, and nowhere is this preparation to be found, in this community, except in regular army-training. Nothing but great personal qualities can give a man by nature what is easily acquired by young men of very average ability who are systematically trained to command.

It is hard to appreciate, without the actual experience, how much of military life is a matter of mere detail. The maiden at home fancies her lover charging at the head of his company, when in reality he is at that precise moment endeavoring to convince his company cooks that salt-junk needs five hours' boiling, or is anxiously deciding which pair of worn-out trousers shall be ejected from a drummer-boy's knapsack. Courage is, no doubt, a good quality in a soldier, and luckily not often wanting; but, in the long run, courage depends largely on the haversack. Men are naturally brave, and when the crisis comes, almost all men will fight well, if well commanded. As SIR PHILIP SIDNEY said, an army of stags led by a lion is more formidable than an army of lions led by a stag. Courage is cheap; the main duty of an officer is to take good care of his men, so that every one of them shall be ready, at a moment's notice, for any reasonable demand. A soldier's life usually implies weeks and months of waiting, and then one glorious hour; and if the interval of leisure has been wasted, there is nothing but a wasted heroism at the end, and perhaps not even that. The penalty for misused weeks, the reward for laborious months, may be determined within ten minutes. Without discipline an army is a mob, and the larger the worse; without rations the men are empty uniforms; without ammunition they might as well have no guns; without shoes they might almost as well have no legs. And it is in the practical appreciation of all these matters that the superiority of the regular officer is apt to be shown.

Almost any honest volunteer officer will admit, that, although the tactics were easily learned, yet, in dealing with all other practical details of army-life, he was obliged to gain his knowledge through many blunders. There were a thousand points on which the light of Nature, even aided by "Army Regulations," did not sufficiently instruct him; and his best hints were probably obtained by frankly consulting regular officers, even if inferior in rank. The advantage of a West Point training is precisely that of any other professional education. There is nothing in it which any intelligent man cannot learn for himself in later life; nevertheless, the intelligent man would have fared a good deal better, had he learned it all in advance. Test it by shifting the positions. No lawyer would trust his case to a West Point graduate, without evidence of thorough special preparation. Yet he himself enters on a career equally new to him, where his clients may be counted by thousands, and every case is capital. The army is a foreign country to civilians; of course you can learn the language after your arrival, but how you envy your companion, who, having spoken it from childhood, can proceed at once to matters more important!

Yet the great advantage of the Regular Army does not, after all, consist merely in any superiority of knowledge, or in the trained habit of command. Granting that patience and labor can readily supply these to the volunteer, the trouble remains, that even in labor and patience the regular officer is apt to have the advantage, by reason of a stronger stimulus. The difference is not merely in the start, but in the pace. No man can be often thrown into the society of regular officers, especially among the younger ones, without noticing a higher standard of professional earnestness than that found among average volunteers; and in this respect a West Point training makes little or no difference. The reason of the superiority is obvious. To the volunteer, the service is still an episode; to the regular, a permanent career. No doubt, if a man is thoroughly conscientious, or thoroughly ambitious, or thoroughly enthusiastic, a temporary pursuit may prove as absorbing as if it were taken up for life; but the majority of men, however well-meaning are not thorough at all. How often one hears the apology made by volunteer officers, even those of high rank—"Military life is not my profession; I entered the Army from patriotism, willing to serve my country faithfully for three years, but of course not pretending to perfection in every trivial detail of a pursuit which I shall soon quit 'forever.' But it is patriotism to think the details not trivial. If one gives one's self to one's country, let the gift be total and noble. These details are worthy to absorb the whole daily thought, and they should absorb it, until more thorough comprehension and more matured executive power leave room for larger studies, still in the line of the adopted occupation. If a man leaves his office or his study to be a soldier, let him be a soldier in earnest. Let those three years bound the horizon of his plans, and let him study his new duty as if earth offered no other conceivable career. The scholar must forewear his pen, the lawyer his books,

the politician his arts. An officer of whatever rank, who does not find occupation enough for every day, amid the quietest winter quarters, in the prescribed duties of his position and the studies to which they should lead, is fitted only for civil pursuits, and had better return to them.

Without this thoroughness, life in the Army affords no solid contentment. What is called military glory is a fitful and uncertain thing. Time and the newspapers play strange tricks with reputations, and of a hundred officers whose names appear with honor in this morning's dispatches ninety may never be mentioned again till it is time to write their epitaphs. Who, for instance, can recite the names of the successive cavalry commanders who have ridden on their bold forays through Virginia, since the war begun? All must give place to the latest KAUTZ or SHERRIDAN, who has eclipsed without excelling them all. Yet each is as brave and as faithful to-day, no doubt, as when he too glittered for his hour before all men's gaze, and the obscurer duty may be the more substantial honor. So when I lift my eyes to look on yonder level ocean-floor, the fitful sunshine now glimmers white on one far-off sail, now on another; and yet I know that all canvas looks snowy while those casual rays are on it, and that the best vessel is that which, sunlit or shaded, best accomplishes its destined course. The officer is almost as powerless as the soldier to choose his opportunity or his place. Military glory may depend on a thousand things—the accident of local position, the jealousy of a rival, the whim of a superior. But the merit of having done one's whole duty to the men whose lives are in one's keeping, and to the Nation whose life is staked with theirs—of having held one's command in such a state, that, if at any given moment it was not performing the most brilliant achievement, it might have been—this is the substantial triumph which every faithful officer has always within reach.

Now will any one but a newspaper flatterer venture to say that this is the habitual standard in our volunteer service? Take as a test the manner in which official inspections are usually regarded by a regimental commander. These occasions are to him what examinations by the School Committee are to a public-school teacher. He may either deprecate and dodge them, or he may manfully welcome them as the very best means of improvement for all under his care. Which is the more common view? What sight more pitiable than to behold an officer begging off from inspection because he has just come in from picket, or is just going out on picket, or has just removed camp, or was a day too late with his last requisition for cartridges? No doubt it is a trying ordeal to have some young regular-army lieutenant ride up to your tent at an hour's notice, and leisurely devote a day to probing every weak spot in your command,—to stand by while he smells at every camp-kettle, detects every delinquent gun-sling, ferrets out old shoes from behind the mess-bunks, spies out every tent-pole not labelled with the sergeant's name, asks to see the cash-balance of each company-fund, and perplexes your best captain on forming from two ranks into one by the left flank. Yet it is just such unpleasant processes as these which are the salvation of an army; these petty mortifications are the fulcrum by which you can lift your whole regiment to a first-class rank, if you have only the sense to use them. So long as no inspecting officer needs twice to remind you of the same thing, you have no need to blush. But though you be the bravest of the brave, though you know a thousand things of which he is utterly ignorant, yet so long as he can tell you one thing which you ought to know, he is master of the situation. He may be the most conceited little popinjay who ever strutted in uniform; no matter; it is more for your interest to learn than for his to teach. Let our volunteer officers, as a body, once resolve to act on this principle, and we shall have such an Army as the world never saw. But nothing costs the Nation a price so fearful, in money or in men, as the false pride which shrinks from these necessary surgical operations, or regards the surgeon as a foe.

The glaring defect of most of our volunteer regiments, from the beginning to this day, has lain in slovenliness and remissness as to every department of military duty, except the actual fighting and dying. When it comes to that ultimate test, our men usually endure it so magnificently that one is tempted to overlook all deficiencies on intermediate points. But they must not be overlooked, because they create a fearful discount on the usefulness of our troops, when tried by the standard of regular armies. I do not now refer to the niceties of dress-parade or the courtesies of salutation; it has long since been tacitly admitted that a white American soldier will not present arms to any number of rows of buttons, if he can by any ingenuity evade it; and to shoulder arms on passing an officer is something to which only Ethiopia or the Regular Army can attain. Grant if you please (though I do not grant), that these are merely points of foolish punctilio. But there are many things which are more than punctilio, though they may be less than fighting. The efficiency of a body of troops depends, after all, not so much on its bravery as on the condition of its sick-list. A regiment which does picket duty faithfully will often avoid the need of duties more terrible. Yet I have ridden by night along a chain of ten sentinels, every one of whom should have taken my life rather than permit me to give the countersign without dismounting, and have been required to dismount by only four, while two did not ask me for the countersign at all, and two others were asleep. I have ridden through a regimental camp whose utterly filthy condition seemed enough to send malaria through a whole military department, and have been asked by the colonel, almost with tears in his eyes, to explain to him why his men were dying at the rate of one a day. The latter was a regiment nearly a year old, and the former one of almost two years' service, and just from the old Army of the Potomac.

The fault was, of course, in the officers. The officer makes the command, as surely as, in educational matters, the teacher makes the school. There is not a regiment in the Army so good that it could not be utterly spoiled in three months by a poor commander, nor so poor that it could not be altogether transformed in six by a good one. The difference in material is nothing,—white or black, German or Irish; so potent is military machinery that an officer who knows his business can make good soldiers out of almost anything, give him but a fair chance.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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## PUBLIC OPINION CONCERNING THE WAR.

THE contrast between the public confidence to-day in a happy issue of the war and the general despondency of six short weeks ago, is very notable. There was a palpable cause, indeed, if not a valid excuse, for the discouragement of that former time. The mine had just failed at Petersburg, and the depth of disaster it implied in the ruin of the last and most elaborate scheme to capture the enemy's citadel, was a ruder blow to the people as well as to the troops, even, than the loss of the 4,000 men who suffered there. After the first check and recoil of the campaign, and the next, and the next, with all the consequent disappointment, there was something that buoyed up confidence through them all—a consciousness, or, at all events, a surmise, that there was power yet in reserve, plans yet untried, a new path out of the obstacles that beset us. In this hope the people rested through the long and sanguinary series of battles and manœuvres which marked each rood of ground from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy, and it saw with confident equanimity our gallant Army, baffled but not beaten, following its foe steadily and relentlessly down to his lair in Richmond. The affair at Cold Harbor and the succession of bloodily repulsed assaults on Petersburg, shook, but did not entirely overthrow, the faith of the people, and still they waited on events. But when, at length, the great mine exploded, and the accompanying assault proved an utter and conspicuous failure, gloom spread everywhere, and here and there was heard the despairing inquiry—Is it for this we have been patient so long? While that temper was not praiseworthy, it was not wholly unparadonable.

The victories East, West and South, with which August went out, revived the spirits and courage of the North: and they came in good time. It had begun to be questioned by some persons whether we had not placed too much confidence in the pertinacity of GRANT, in the genius of SHERMAN. The heavens were looking black. Would the enormous draft now impending relieve us, or only aggravate our calamities by sinking new resources in the gulf which had swallowed so many? If anybody has forgotten the temporary puzzle of the popular sentiment two months ago, let him look at the leading discussions, during this period, of that thermometer of public feeling, the press of the large cities. He will find journals gravely reviewing the advantages of an armistice which would have proscribed such topics as disloyal a month earlier. Victory, like a tonic, restored sense, patriotism, and vigor to many doubting people, worn and heart-sick with hope deferred; and it assured them that they had passed through that denser darkness which fore-runs the dawn.

The people, as a whole, however, we firmly believe, have never for a moment lost faith in the absolute triumph of the cause, in all the vicissitudes of three trying years, from Manassas to Petersburg. There have been chronic peace men at the North from the start; and their utterances have of late become more

noisy and untrammelled. And so, too, a great political convention has hazarded the opinion that the panacea for the ills of the Nation is an immediate cessation of hostilities. But the main fact in the peace question is that it was precipitated upon the country. Politics was the sole cause of its introduction at the present time, and depression over the stubbornness of the enemy was only its occasion. The terms of peace must one day, indeed, become of supreme importance in war, because peace succeeds all war as inevitably as after night follows on the day. But never was a discussion of the terms of pacification so inopportune as now. While politicians talked of an immediate armistice, we had three great armies in the field, each superior in every way to its opponent. Three undecided campaigns were near their turning point. Under such circumstances, a truce was called for, to be proposed by us, and "accepted" by the Confederates. But speedily three great victories thrilled the country, and the Western campaign rounded off in triumph. What a commentary on the proposal of the convention, that, had its instant armistice been consummated promptly at its desire, SHERMAN'S Army would have bivouacked inert and disconsolate along the Chattahoochee, and the Rebel flag would to-day float over Atlanta. The guns of Fort Morgan had still frowned from hostile ramparts against FARRAGUT and GRANGER, chafing at the mean trickery which had snatched victory from their clutch. The guidons of the Fifth corps would not now mark the point on the Weldon Road, which has been wrested from the enemy by that skill, fortitude and gallantry which promise better for the country than all the wisdom of politicians and political caucuses. And EARLY would still, with undiminished force, and elate with success, be holding dominion in that Shenandoah Valley which SHERIDAN has made the scene of stubborn battle and glorious victory. The shame of our own Nation would have been redoubled by the transatlantic derision over our so bold promise and so pitiful performance.

Judging not only by recent events but from all other premises, it will become evident that the peace question was precipitated upon the country. Had the day appointed for the national election been a year later, no one would have thought of this peace movement, because it would have been premature. Even three months ago, it was considered too venturesome to talk of truces and armistices. So the announcement of the great discoveries which the peace people had made, was postponed until a day of gloom. Victory, thank Heaven, has torn down even the postponed platform.

The lesson which recent experience teaches, is to stand firm alike in trial and triumph. While the Nation, as a whole, has been always true to itself, now and again the more mercurial of our people have become depressed in dark hours, lacking heart when good heart was most in need. Fortune will not favor us always. But when she flutters her swift pinions towards the other banners, we can at least, by our own constancy, challenge and reconquer hers. Should all else bode ill for us, let us trust to the justice of our principles, and the dictates of honor. We need no other augury but these, each patriotic heart resolving, like those of elder days, to accept no omen but the country's cause.

We publish this week two letters, and extracts from an article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, all bearing more or less directly on the question of military education. The time has passed when to any intelligent man there can come a doubt of the necessity of a systematic training for those who occupy positions of command in the Army. To many minds this conclusion was present at the very start of the war; to perhaps a larger class a harsh experience of the disadvantages of the absence of a military education was needed to bring them to the same manner of thinking. But now, we are all agreed that a soldier, no matter what his natural abilities, must needs learn his trade, if he do not wish to be overshadowed by men of less native but more acquired power. The practical application of this truth is now the great question which presses upon the consideration of National and State legislators. It is very apparent that our military establishment must for many years continue to be a large one. We have the best material for an army; what we will need will be a closer and more effective organization. The subject is one which is now under-

going earnest discussion in field and garrison. We hope the debate will be transferred, before long, to legislative halls, and that wisdom and patriotism will control the decision. It is a theme which we shall hope one day to discuss calmly and at length.

## SHERIDAN'S CAMPAIGN.

THE war in the Valley of the Shenandoah, ever since General SHERIDAN took command, has been a war of manœuvre. To comprehend it, we must remember first, that Lynchburgh is necessary to LEE if he wants to remain in Richmond. Second, that HUNTER was driven out of the Valley, and Lynchburgh thus made temporarily secure. Third, that LEE, thereupon, instantly seized upon the weak point in all our operations in Virginia, the popular dread of an invasion of the free States, or of the capture of Washington, and endeavored to paralyze GRANT'S movement against Richmond, by ordering an offensive campaign, or rather a vigorous demonstration, against Pennsylvania and Washington, to be made by such a detachment as he could spare, without too great risk, from Petersburg.

GRANT was not easily moved from his chief aim; but when EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE actually approached Washington, and burned Chambersburgh, he determined to take them in hand. All the troops on the line of the Potomac were united; to them were added some thousands of others, and the whole force was placed under the command of SHERIDAN, an active, vigilant, and skillful soldier.

On SHERIDAN taking command, he at once began a march up the Valley, with a considerable flourish of trumpets, and a promise, by the press reporters, that he would capture Lynchburgh almost immediately. To the surprise and disgust of most people, he marched speedily back, the enemy following him to the Potomac. Scarcely had he returned, however, than he again dashed forward, but only to come back again. This seemingly aimless operation was repeated so often, that presently the enemy began to see a joke in it; they called SHERIDAN *Harper's Weekly*, because, said they, he retreats to Harper's Ferry at least once a week—a bad joke in every way, as recent events have shown General EARLY.

It is not difficult, however, to see that such manœuvres were the best means to accomplish the purposes for which GRANT placed SHERIDAN at the mouth of the Valley—first, to detach a force from LEE; second, to employ that force in the Valley, so that not a man of it might be sent to HOOD at Atlanta; third, to guard Washington and the border from the attacks of this force. For about five or six weeks, SHERIDAN'S incessant "backing and filling" kept EARLY busy and yet idle, and did this so effectively that HOOD could not get a man from LEE, and was forced to suffer defeat at Jonesboro' and to evacuate Atlanta for lack of reinforcements. Meantime, EARLY and SHERIDAN were living off the Valley farms, and together destroying much food and forage precious to LEE, and in all these weeks EARLY did no damage to us.

To manœuvre an independent column so successfully as SHERIDAN did, required great skill, untiring vigilance, and no little self-command. The work was as well done as it could be. At last Atlanta fell; then SHERIDAN proceeded to the second part of his campaign. Before, it had been his object to avoid a battle, and keep the enemy in suspense and useless; now it became a duty, far more pleasant to fiery SHERIDAN, to get EARLY at a disadvantage, fight him and beat him. If the reader will glance at the map, he will see that this also was accomplished in a masterly manner. Our General manœuvred warily until, on Sunday last, he found himself in the right place, and on Monday he attacked. EARLY had been induced to cross to the western side of the Opequan Creek; our Army was rapidly marched upon his rear, and the position was such, when the two forces met, that EARLY'S true line of retreat to the southeast was cut off. The battle, fiercely contested, was lost by the enemy, and he was forced to fly through Winchester and southwestward towards Staunton.

SHERIDAN has placed himself between EARLY and his base of operations—Richmond. He commands the only roads by which EARLY can receive reinforcements, or retreat upon LEE. He has pushed EARLY off the railroad by which he received his supplies, and obliged him to live upon the country, already pretty well exhausted. That is to say, he has not only beaten



him in a fair, stand-up fight, but, by his able strategic movement, has isolated EARLY's beaten army from succor. To increase the enemy's difficulties, a force was sent out on Saturday, which destroyed the bridge across the Rapidan, on the Gordonsville Railroad, and thus disabled that road for some days at least. By it alone could EARLY hope for speedy reinforcements or supplies.

The situation thus promises extremely well. The enemy has lost several thousand prisoners, besides guns and colors, and killed and wounded. A whole army corps is lost to LEE, in fact; and that at a critical moment, when he is likely to need every man he can muster. SHERIDAN is pursuing energetically, and as he is very strong in cavalry, he will probably be able to harass the enemy fearfully, and may take many more prisoners before he is done. He has approved himself an admirable and capable officer, in a most trying situation; his campaign is in all its parts one of the finest of the war, and now that the peculiar nature of his operations is comprehended, he as well as General GRANT, who set him to this task, will receive the congratulations of the country, whose confidence is renewed and redoubled, when it sees the fruits of so much patient and skillful manoeuvring. GRANT has once more shown himself LEE's master in the art of war; and the great campaign against Richmond has moved forward one most important step towards a victorious conclusion.

#### STEEL-SHOT AND ARMORED SIDES.

"THE attack has it," once more. Steel shot go into and through any armored ship's side, which has been presented to them. A target mark upon the model of the French *La Gloire*, was set up lately at Shoeburyness, and knocked to pieces with a three hundred pound steel shot, fired from an Armstrong gun. The hole it made was ragged, large, impossible to plug; and the shot went clear through the target, "as easily" "as a pistol shot through a hat-box," to quote the figure of speech of one of the writers who has described the performance. Iron and oak were shivered alike. The shot "showed a surplussage of penetration and activity. It went through *La Gloire's* armor-plating "and the massive timber behind, and then impinged "upon a rib of SCOTT RUSSELL's target in the rear. "Its course was deflected, and it flew up many hundred "yards in the air. Here it made a summersault and "fell upon the beach with the force of a thunderbolt. "Yet it was very little injured. Several of the copper "studs remained intact, and it might almost have "been fired again out of the same gun for any injury "received." And again, "great beams behind the "6-inch armor-plates were knocked into a mass of "splinters. It would be impossible to cut away the "riven oak and teak so as to plug the hole, and one or "two such shots would probably sink the largest ship. "We know how 68-pounders go through our wooden "ships. But a French naval captain, after a visit to "Shoeburyness, would infinitely prefer to fight a "wooden ship against 68-pounders than *La Gloire* "against Sir W. ARMSTRONG's 200-pounder shunt gun, "unless he were provided with similar ordnance." Such is the report made in an English journal lying before us. The firing was at a distance of fifteen hundred yards. At that distance cast-iron shot broke up, without injuring the armor against which they were fired.

These experiments with steel shot have been going on in England during the whole spring and summer of the present year. It has been proved that steel shot can be used in guns of the Armstrong and Whitworth pattern, and that they are frightfully effective. With them the guns have once more regained their mastery over the armored sides; and English writers are inclined to seek refuge in iron ships, abandoning all wood covered with iron, as penetrable, and fatally given to splintering. If they come to that, we shall have the advantage of them, for our Monitors are all iron in those parts—the turrets—which are exposed to attack.

But what one civilized nation has, another can get. If steel shot and enormously heavy cannon are used by the English, and are proved effective, NAPOLEON will soon have an equal number. These two rivals watch each other too closely for either to lay behind, if profuse expenditure and all the appliances of skillful machinists and iron workers can keep each abreast of the other. Two hostile iron-clad fleets, meeting at sea, are therefore likely to be equal in the power of

attack. The French guns will be able to penetrate and demolish the English sides,—the English guns will be able to destroy the French. What is the net result that will have been accomplished under these circumstances? Absolutely this only, that the iron-clads will sink more rapidly and more certainly, when they get a shot between wind and water, than the old wooden ships. That is all. NELSON's pop-guns were as capable to penetrate the sides of the *Santisima Trinidad*, as ARMSTRONG's and WHITWORTH's monster guns are to pierce those of *La Gloire*—and no more. At present, an English or French iron-clad is no more impenetrable, no more secure against an enemy's shot, than were the flagships of NELSON or VILLENEUVE.

What then has been gained by the expenditure of so many millions in building such vessels as those which now constitute the iron-clad fleets of England and France? The battle will still remain to the best gunners; and all that has been achieved by these great preparations—this total abandonment, by two great European powers, of wooden ships—is to make their seaman think more of his precious life, and go into action more despondently, because he knows that where one of the old wooden hulls might float long enough to save the ship's crew, one of the new iron-clads will go down like a shot, whenever she is pierced, at fifteen hundred yards, by a steel bolt. It is reported of a celebrated Admiral, that he said he would rather go to the devil on a shingle than in a tea-pot; and we imagine that he has the greater number of sailors with him.

We do not mean to speak disrespectfully of the iron-clads; but it is a mistake to think they can be made invulnerable. The improvement in artillery made some kind of defence necessary; the introduction of shell-guns alone struck a fatal blow at the old wooden sides, for a shell will set fire to such a ship. Iron-sides therefore became inevitable; the mistake of the builders was to hope they could make their armor invulnerable; and, consequently, in placing the batteries within what were shot-proof casemates—which are not shot-proof. It was imagined that henceforth naval battles would be fought without risk of life to the combatants; and, in point of fact, a premium was thus offered to cowardice.

The truth is that war at sea is now and will continue to be dangerous; those who believe differently should not embark in it. The problem which DECATUR, HULL, BAINBRIDGE and PERRY, NELSON, COLLINGWOOD, and other great sea captains sought to solve, in their trials by battle, was, who had the greatest endurance: who could stand up and give and take the longest: who, by the most skillful use of his weapons, could soonest disable his antagonist; and this is still the problem, and will be, no matter if ships are made to float with ten feet of iron armor upon their huge sides. And now, as always, the commander who looks this squarely in the face, who counts upon loss, and takes the risk with his eyes open and his heart nerved to it, will beat the man who wishes to avoid loss, and counts a victory dear if it is to cost ships or hazard lives.

Upon this theory Admiral FARRAGUT acts. He does not neglect skill; he does not despise heavy guns; he knows admirably well how to manoeuvre a fleet, and he has made his seamen peerless gunners. But after all he lays his enemy close aboard; and that which gained us New Orleans, and Mobile Bay, and the rebel ram *Tennessee*, was not iron armor and impenetrable casemates, but pluck and a readiness to take great risks in order to secure a great advantage.

We are disposed, therefore, to count armored ships important chiefly in their relation to harbor defence; iron-clad floating batteries can carry the heaviest armor, and can doubtless offer insurmountable obstacles to the entrance of an enemy, if they are well managed and in sufficient numbers. They are, however, not ships, but floating casemated forts, and should be counted as such. They need not be manned by seamen, but rather with practiced land artillerymen; but in naval battles hereafter we believe that the *Gloires* and *Warriors* will still need to be handled by seamen willing and ready to risk and lose their lives, and by commanders who count upon a certain loss as the price of victory. And we believe that in future, as in the past, courage, seamanship, gunnery, and readiness in resource will still command victory, even against great odds. There is a weak side even to the *Warrior*, and a man of genius will know how to find it; and, for the

comfort of seamen, we assert our belief that future naval wars will just as surely give victory to a HULL, a DECATUR, a PERRY, a NELSON, a COLLINGWOOD, a BLAKE, as those which were fought out in wooden hulls, only let us keep out of the heads of our brave sailors and officers the notion that they can go into battle without risk to ships and lives. That is to produce a fatal demoralization, from which some day the English and French will suffer, whose seamen have been trained for some years to believe that they are in future to fight in "invulnerable" ships.

THE superseding of Brigadier-General RAMSAY, as chief of the Ordnance Department of the Army, by Major (now Brigadier-General) ALEXANDER B. DYER, has induced a number of important changes in the department. Captain GEORGE T. BALCH, General RAMSAY's late assistant, on whose shoulders rested a large share of the business of the department, has been ordered to West Point, relieving Captain THOMAS J. TREADWELL, who takes Captain BALCH's place at Washington. Captain STEPHEN B. BENET, late Inspector of ordnance and projectiles, at New York, has been ordered to the Frankford arsenal, near Philadelphia, relieving Major T. T. S. LAIDLEY, who goes to the Springfield arsenal, lately under charge of General DYER. Amongst the other changes in the department is the transfer of Captain WILLIAM H. HARRIS from the staff of Major-General BURNSIDE to Alleghany Arsenal, at Pittsburgh Pennsylvania, and Captain ALFRED MORDECAI from the department of General BUTLER, to Watervliet Arsenal, New York. First Lieutenant JOHN A. KRESS is assigned to the place left vacant by Captain MORDECAI.

Only those who have passed through the new office of the Ordnance Department in Winder's Building, at Washington, can have any appreciation of the vast extension of this bureau since the commencement of the war. Instead of the old mere corporal's guard of clerks and assistants, about one hundred and ninety clerks are now necessary to conduct the business of the head of the department, and thousands of letters and reports are received daily. The rapid augmentation of the business of the office has not prevented it from preserving a most systematic character. So that it now claims and deserves the credit of being one of the most thorough and best managed bureaus connected with the war administration.

THE attention of cavalry officers and all who are interested in the perfection of that arm of the service, is called to an article which we publish in this week's impression, on Cavalry and the Management of the Horse. There is scarcely a cavalry officer, especially amongst the Volunteers, who has not felt the need of some such general rules and directions as this article gives. These notes are prepared for the JOURNAL by an experienced officer, and are drawn from various and authoritative sources. We think they cannot fail to prove of practical use to the Cavalry.

COMMANDER CARTER, of the U. S. steamer *Michigan*, reports to the Secretary of the Navy the capture on Lake Erie by pirates of the steamer's *Parsons* and *Island Queen*. He says they were pursued by him, and that he has got the principal agent prisoner on board, and many accomplices. All is safe at present. The object was to capture the steamer *Michigan*. Colonel HALL has six of the pirate party on Johnson's Island.

LATE news from Europe is to the effect that Lord RUSSELL has refused to interfere in the case of the *Georgia*. It is also officially announced that in future no ships-of-war belonging to either of the belligerent parties in this country will be allowed to enter or remain in or be in any British port for the purpose of being dismantled or sold.

LIEUTENANT-General GRANT has returned to the Army, after a short visit to the North. His journey was the occasion of great enthusiasm amongst those who were fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of him, and newspaper reporters have had many tales to tell of what he came for, and what he thought and said.

THE Editor would ask the indulgence of a large number of correspondents who have applied for information on various subjects. The press of other duties has prevented him from giving them the attention which he hopes soon to bestow.



## ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General Steinwehr is in New York, awaiting orders.

The health of Brigadier-General Marston is rapidly improving.

Second Lieutenant James Cuyler, U. S. Engineers, is ill in Washington.

LIEUTENANT N. E. Weaver, Eighth U. S. Infantry, is ill in Washington.

BRIGADIER-General Gregg, of the Cavalry, has gone home on a short leave of absence.

BRIGADIER-General T. F. Meagher has been ordered to report for duty to Major-General Sherman.

CAPTAIN Raymond H. Perry, of the Third R. I. Cavalry, has been promoted to be Major in the same.

CAPTAIN Henry M. Black, Ninth Infantry, has been ordered to West Point as Commandant of Cadets.

MAJOR-General Wm. B. Franklin is in New York, awaiting orders. He is promised a command immediately.

BRIGADIER-General Joseph R. West has been assigned to duty as Chief of Cavalry, of the Department of Arkansas.

HENRY O. Marey, Surgeon 35th U. S. Colored Troops, has been assigned as chief medical officer District of Florida.

MAJOR Henry Z. Haynor, Assistant-Provost-Marshal and A. D. C., has been relieved from duty in the Eighth Army corps.

COMMODORE Joseph Lanman has arrived in New York from the Pacific Squadron, after an absence of over three years.

The dismissal of Brigadier-General J. W. Revere has been revoked, and his resignation accepted, to date August 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN C. M. Robins, C. S. of Vols., is announced as the Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Tenth Army corps.

BRIGADIER-General Mott has been made a Major-General by brevet by the President, for gallant services during the late campaign.

FIRST Lieutenant W. P. Shreve, Second U. S. Sharpshooters, is announced as Commissary of Musters for the Tenth Army corps.

The officers of the Nineteenth Massachusetts regiment have issued a card of thanks to their late excellent Surgeon, Dr. J. Franklin Dyer.

BRIGADIER-General Alfred H. Terry, lately commanding a division in the Tenth corps, was last week commissioned a Major-General.

COLONEL Joseph R. Hawley, of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, whose term of service has just expired, has been commissioned a Brigadier-General.

BRIGADIER-General Tower, lately relieved as Superintendent of the Military Academy, has been ordered to Nashville to perfect the fortifications.

MAJOR-General Barnard, of the United States Engineer corps, lately arrived at Harper's Ferry, on a tour of inspection of the fortifications in the department.

BRIGADIER-General John W. Turner, who has been so ill for two weeks that during many days his life was despaired of, is now thought to be beyond danger.

The new United States General Hospital at Worcester, Massachusetts, has been named in honor of the able and efficient Surgeon-General of the State, Dr. William J. Dale.

COLONEL J. Shaffer, chief of General Butler's staff, has resigned in consequence of ill health. Brevet Major-General Weitzel has been temporarily assigned to the position.

AMONG the killed at the battle of Jonesboro was a Roman Catholic priest—Father Blimel—chaplain of the Tenth Tennessee. He was killed while ministering to a dying soldier.

BRIGADIER-General Orris S. Ferry, lately commanding a division in the Tenth corps, has been transferred to the Department of the Cumberland, his old division having been consolidated.

BRIGADIER-General Torbert, commanding a cavalry division under General Sheridan, has, it is stated, been appointed Brevet Major-General for gallantry and meritorious service in the field.

A GENERAL court-martial sitting at Charlestown, Va., has sentenced Colonel John F. Staunton, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, to be cashiered for disobedience of orders and cowardice.

COMMODORE George F. Pearson, of Portsmouth, N. H., Commander at Portsmouth navy yard, has been appointed Rear-Admiral, and ordered to the Pacific squadron, vice Acting Rear-Admiral Bell, relieved.

BRIGADIER-General I. N. Palmer has left his command—the District of North Carolina—on a short leave of absence. Brigadier-General Edward Harland assumes command of the district during General Palmer's absence.

SURGEON J. Seaverns, U. S. V., has been assigned as Post Surgeon at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, and Assistant-Surgeon Edward B. Bingham, U. S. N., has been ordered to the Rhode Island, at Charlestown navy yard.

BRIGADIER-General Heckman, lately exchanged at Charleston, on his return from a short leave, has been ordered to report to Major-General Butler, instead of to General Banks, which was the terms of his first order.

LIEUTENANT A. G. Sedgwick, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, and Lieutenant A. M. Stark, of the One hundred and tenth New York regiment, are registered in Washington as returned Libby prisoners.

The report that Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter is to deliver up to another officer the command of the Mississippi Squadron, to go to a "Special West India Squadron" is authoritatively denied. There is no such "Special Squadron."

LIEUTENANT-Colonel James F. Hall, Provost-Marshal-General of the Department at Hilton Head, has returned to

the North to recruit his health. Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett has been appointed to serve in his place till his return.

The following officers have been cashiered:—Second Lieutenant John P. Whipple, Fifteenth New York Vol. Engineers; First Lieutenant John M. Clarke, Acting-Adjutant, Fourteenth regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

GREAT anxiety is felt at the Navy Department in consequence of the disappearance of Acting Ensign J. H. Clarke from the South Atlantic blockading squadron, during the early part of September. He is a native of New Bedford.

COLONEL Smith, of the First Delaware, was assigned to the command of the division of Gibbon, of the Second corps, temporarily assigned to the command of the Eighteenth corps, during the absence of Major-General Ord on sick leave.

BRIGADIER-General Willcox has left his division on leave of absence for a period of fifteen days. He is accompanied by his junior aide-de-camp, Lieutenant L. C. Brackett, and the division in his absence will be commanded by Brigadier-General Hartraft.

CAPTAIN Higbee, United States Marine Corps, has been ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Captain Higbee was for some time on the flagship *Hartford*, under Admiral Farragut. He has participated in many engagements on the Mississippi River.

BRIGADIER-General Joseph B. Carr, commanding a division in the Eighteenth Army corps, accompanied by Captain James Johnson, his Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant Cushing, one of his personal aides, arrived in New York on Saturday evening last.

BRIGADIER-General H. E. Davies, commanding the First brigade of the Second cavalry division, Army of the Potomac, who had been absent some weeks in consequence of ill health, returned to his command on the 12th. During his absence the command of the brigade devolved upon Colonel Steadman, of the Sixth Ohio.

BRIGADIER-General Hinks, who had been at home for a week recruiting his health, left Boston on Monday for court-martial duty at Carlisle, Penn. The general has gained strength rapidly since he was relieved from active service in the field, at which time he was suffering greatly from the effects of his old wounds.

The following officers of the Army of the Potomac have been dismissed from the service upon various charges:—Lieutenant James Flemming, Co. C, Twentieth N. Y.; Lieutenant W. Darnes, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth N. Y.; Lieutenant L. F. Anderson, Fourteenth Connecticut; Lieutenant John Flinn, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New York.

On the 16th instant there was an inspection of artillery in the Department of West Virginia, by Major Edward W. Stephens, Jr., the Inspector-General on Major-General Crook's staff, assisted by Captain Dupont, of the Fifth U. S. Artillery, at present serving on General Crook's staff as Chief of Artillery. The different batteries paraded and inspected proved to be in excellent order, and elicited the warmest praise from the Inspector-General.

OWING to the consolidation of the original First division of the Ninth corps with the Second and Third, it has become necessary to renumber them, and orders have been issued designating them as follows:—The Third, commanded by General Willcox, is now the First; the Second, commanded by General Potter, retains its number; the Fourth, composed entirely of colored troops, and commanded by General Ferrero, will in future be known as the Third.

An interesting ceremony took place in the Army of the Potomac on the 13th instant, at which three medals of honor were presented by Major-General Meade to three enlisted men of the Fifth corps, for bravery in capturing colors from the Rebels. The medals were presented by General Meade in person, who made an eloquent address to the brave men. This, the first presentation of the kind under the recent act of Congress, was an occasion of unusual interest and importance.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Frank T. Bennett, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Fairbank, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, have just been released from Libby Prison. A friend of the officers, who gives us the above information, says Captain George K. Brady, Fourteenth United States Infantry, a resident of Bellefonte, Centre county, is still confined, with some prospect of early deliverance. His health is, however, very good, and he bears well the hardships of imprisonment.

CAPTAIN Israel R. Sealy, A. A. G., U. S. Vols., is announced as Assistant Adjutant-General, on the staff of Major-General Butler. Captain H. R. Clum, Signal Corps, U. S. A., is announced as Chief Signal Officer of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, vice Captain L. B. Norton, relieved pursuant to orders from the War Department. First Lieutenant John A. Kress, U. S. Ordnance Corps, is announced as Chief of Ordnance of the Army in the field, vice Captain A. Mordecai, relieved pursuant to orders from the War Department.

Four great grand-sons of Commodore James Nicholson, of the Revolutionary Navy, all who bear his name, have entered the Union Army as privates. One served under Rosecrans, in Western Virginia, where he died; another served on the Potomac and in South Carolina—he died on Folly Island; the third has been suffering more than a year in hopeless captivity at Richmond and Camp Sumter, Georgia—his fate is unknown; the fourth has just entered the Fifth Pennsylvania Artillery, Colonel Gallups, ordered to Washington. All are natives of Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

MAJOR T. T. Gambel, of the Eleventh New York Cavalry, Assistant-Provost-Marshal, Department of the Gulf, came North by the United States transport steamer *Continental*, on a sixty days' furlough. Captain Benedict, of the Eleventh New York Cavalry, is Acting Judge-Advocate of the Provost Court in New Orleans. Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Stokes, Inspector to investigate corruption in the department, has been mustered out of service by order of the War Department. Captain Tileston, Provost-Marshal

at Donaldsonville, is relieved and had come North to rejoin his regiment.

AMONG the passengers by the *Fulton*, which arrived at New York on the 16th, from Hilton Head, S. C., on the 13th, were Brigadier-General E. E. Potter, Colonel H. Chipman, U. S. V.; Major E. L. Rodgers, U. S. V.; Captains P. R. Hambrick, C. Atwater, J. E. Quenton and servant, and J. M. Luth, U. S. V.; Chief Engineer J. S. Albert, U. S. N.; Chaplain C. Humphrey, U. S. V.; Lieutenant O'Connell and son, Lieutenant E. L. Miller, U. S. V.; Lieutenants J. E. McGinnis and T. S. Hatfield, U. S. A.; Lieutenants H. Wagoner, E. Ohnessor, R. W. Webb, F. Lay, G. W. Darling, and E. F. Curtis, U. S. V.; Rev. W. M. Henry, J. E. Parkman, U. S. V.; Captain W. D. Clifford.

The death of Colonel David Ireland, commanding the Third brigade, Second division, Twentieth corps is announced. His illness was short, and he had never sufficiently recovered the effects of a wound received at Resaca. A native of Scotland, he took command of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York, raised at Binghamton, New York, and came out in the two years' service. He distinguished himself at the battles of Woburn, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and was wounded at Resaca. He soon after resumed command, served through the campaign, and died just as his brigade had helped to raise the Stars and Stripes over Atlanta.

The following officers have been dismissed the service:—Lieutenant-Colonel T. P. Cook, Ninth Ohio Cavalry; Captain L. D. Sims, V. R. C.; Captain J. N. Rice, Tenth Maine Cavalry; Captain H. D. Patten, A. Q. M.; Captain D. M. Adams, First Missouri Cavalry; Captain Jno. Varley, One Hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteers; Lieutenant H. Austin, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant J. L. Townsend, One Hundred and Fifty-second New York Volunteers; Lieutenant W. J. S. Duffy, Forty-seventh New York Volunteers; Lieutenant Robert Dusel, One Hundred and third New York Volunteers; Lieutenant Thos. Hines, Eighty-fourth New York National Guard.

The funeral of the late Major H. L. Patten, Twentieth Massachusetts Vols., took place at College Chapel, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the 16th, President Hill and Professor Peabody officiating. There was a large attendance of the students, alumni and faculty of Harvard University, and officers who had known the deceased or had served with him. Among these were Colonel Macy, of the Twentieth Massachusetts, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lyman, of the staff of Major-General Meade; Colonel W. Raymond Lee, Colonel Palfry, Surgeon Perry, Captain O. W. Holmes, Jr., and Captain H. C. Mason, late of the Twentieth Massachusetts, Lieutenant J. C. Gray and other officers.

The following named officers are announced as upon the staff of Major-General A. P. Hovey, commanding the District of Indiana:—Captain Andrew C. Kemper, A. A. G. of Vols., Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff; Lieutenant Jesse W. Walker, Acting-Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain James Wilson, A. Q. M. U. S. Vols., Chief Quartermaster; Captain Thomas Foster, C. S. U. S. Vols., Chief Commissary; Captain Fergus Walker, V. R. C., Acting-Assistant-Inspector-General; Lieutenant Charles B. Harris, Nineteenth Battery Ohio Vols., Acting Judge-Advocate; Surgeon J. S. Bobbs, U. S. Vols., Medical Director; Colonel W. W. Frybarger, First Indiana Artillery, Chief of Artillery; Lieutenant John T. McQuiddy, Aide-de-Camp.

AMONG the new features of the Ninth corps is the organization of an artillery brigade, after the manner of the other corps in the Army of the Potomac. Heretofore the batteries were assigned to the different divisions; but under the present system they are embraced in a distinct organization, designated the Artillery Brigade. This brigade is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Monroe, of the First regiment Rhode Island Artillery. His staff is organized as follows:—Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant S. H. Rhoads; Quartermaster, Captain J. K. Cilley; Assistant Quartermaster, Lieutenant G. Hill; Commissary, Captain P. D. Boyd; Assistant Inspector-General, Lieutenant C. A. Clark; Ordnance Officer, Lieutenant Geo. W. Booth; Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant H. H. Moore.

In the afternoon of the 14th instant, Brigadier-General Joshua B. Howell, commanding a brigade in Major-General A. H. Terry's division, was accidentally killed under the following circumstances:—Shortly after dinner, General Howell proposed to mount his horse and ride to a point somewhat distant from his quarters. He had only succeeded in gaining his position on his horse, which was exceedingly uneasy on the bit, when, the general unfortunately grasping the wrong rein, the horse suddenly careered and fell backwards, falling wholly on the person of the deceased, where he remained. His orderly at once rushed to the general's rescue, and with much exertion got his prostrate form from beneath the vicious animal. Being borne to his quarters, he was found to be insensible, and did not rally to the last. He died in the evening. He was upwards of sixty-five years of age.

CAPTAIN Julius Jaehne, Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, has been dishonorably dismissed the service. Captain E. W. Peck, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, has been dismissed the service, and sentenced to pay over to the proper officer authorized to receive the same for the United States, the sum of one hundred dollars, that he forfeit all the pay now due, or to become due him from the United States. Lieutenant James Roberts, Adjutant, Fifth Indiana Cavalry. Major Hall K. Lawrence, Additional Paymaster, United States Army, has been sentenced "to be cashiered, and dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States; that he forfeit all pay and allowances that are, or may become due him; that he be imprisoned at hard labor, at such place as the Secretary of War may direct, for and during the full term of six years; that he pay a fine to the Government of the United States, of the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, and that he be imprisoned, as before stated, until the whole amount of said sum is paid; provided, that the entire term of his imprisonment shall not exceed twelve years; and also that the crime, name, place of abode, and punishment of the delinquent shall be published in the newspapers of the State of New York, where he usually resides."



OBITUARY.

MAJOR PATTEN.

THE gallant youth whose name stands at the head of this epitaph to his memory, mingles to-day with the vast throng of heroes who have died for their country. Major HENRY LYMAN PATTEN was born in Kingston, New Hampshire, in April, 1838. He was educated in Boston for Harvard College, whence he graduated in 1858, with very high honor and the reputation of being one of the most thorough and brilliant students of his year. At commencement, he delivered an English oration. He was a private tutor in Savannah in 1859, and a tutor in Washington University in 1860. He then began to study his profession, law, but left it soon after the affair at Ball's Bluff, to fill the vacancy in the 20th Massachusetts, left by Second Lieutenant W. L. PUTNAM, who was killed in that engagement. Through the entire Peninsular Campaign, young PATTEN was conspicuous for fidelity and gallantry. After the death of the heroic LOWELL, who fell at Nelson's Farm, on the Chickahominy retreat, Lieutenant PATTEN had charge of his company, and was specially mentioned for gallant conduct in regimental or brigade reports. At Nelson's Farm he was wounded in the leg. We saw him limping back from his brief furlough to rejoin his regiment, when most men would have found excuse enough in the unhealed wound for a little longer of the ease of home. He succeeded, to his great satisfaction, in missing no battle where his regiment was engaged, and, at Antietam, passed through the hottest of that terrible battle. He was in both battles at Fredericksburgh. His regiment was one of the three picked battalions, known as Hall's Brigade, which crossed the Rappahannock as a Forlorn Hope, and fought its way through the streets of the town. In the other Fredericksburgh, his regiment, charging the heights in column of companies, was very badly riddled. At Gettysburgh young PATTEN again greatly distinguished himself for gallantry, and was wounded in two places. Here he lost a finger. His regiment was thinned down to a fragment. He hurried back to his command with the same impatience as before, and went through MEADE's rapid campaign at Mine Run, where the fatigues of constant toil and exposure greatly reduced him.

At the opening of the Grand Campaign of 1862, Captain PATTEN was eager with expectation. Dashing into the thick of the Wilderness battle, he was wounded in the hand, but refused to leave his command. By the middle of May, all the field-officers and superior captains being horsed out of combat, Captain PATTEN took command of his regiment, and held it for three entire months, through a campaign unparalleled in history. The very gallant and famous regiment he commanded, still in the old Second Corps, dropped man after man along the road to Richmond, till hardly an officer who crossed the Rapidan remained to cheer on his men, and the organization dwindled to a mere handful of scarred heroes. At length it became Major PATTEN's time, after so many wounds and a thousand miraculous escapes, to meet that soldier's fate it would have been almost miraculous longer to avoid. For, in this campaign, where there are no reserves, bravery is rewarded chiefly by increased danger, and the most trustworthy troops find their station in the front. In one of those sharp battles north of the James which signalized the sanguinary fight at Deep Bottom, poor PATTEN fell, struck in the leg with a rifle ball. He submitted to amputation with his accustomed equanimous fortitude. But he had already poured out his vitality drop by drop in the incessant fatigues of the long campaign. His physical system broke under the surgical operation, and it was only left for him to bear, as he did, with the temper, cheerfulness and fortitude of a fearless soldier and a Christian gentleman, his last agonies. Surrounded by friends, and in the sweet quiet of home, he terminated a few weeks of suffering at length in a happy death.

Passing by the achievements which endeared Major PATTEN to his own regiment, we must speak of one which has made him more widely known, and has connected his name indissolubly with the military history of the war. It was the gallant affair we recorded with pleasure in this journal, in our history of the action of the 22d of June, 1864, on the Jerusalem Road. The 6th, 2d and 5th corps had been extended to the left, to seize the Weldon Road, below Petersburg. By improper tactical dispositions, a gap had been left between the 6th on the left and the 2d in the center. The enemy saw the error, and rushed with great vehemence across the right flank of the 6th corps, struck the left of the 2d, both in front and on the left flank, and instantly rolled up BARLOW's division like a scroll. The retirement of BARLOW uncovered MOTT to an attack in front, flank, and rear, and he too gave way in confusion. On the right, GIBSON's veteran division alone remained, not loose, so to speak, in the open field, but having a point of support and protection in some hastily entrenchments. It in turn was overwhelmingly pressed on all sides. Regiment after regiment gave way and the rout appeared universal, till the shock reached Major PATTEN. He had a regiment which never had learned how to break. Changing front with the greatest rapidity and skill, Major PATTEN disposed his scanty band of heroes to meet the shock. It was met and stayed. For the first time that day the rebel column was checked, by this officer, and all that was left of the division and of the day, was saved. Thus Major PATTEN plucked up drowning honor by the locks, and snatched personal glory from a day of utter and disastrous defeat.

Major PATTEN was perfectly frank, perfectly generous, genial, modest, sympathetic, earnest and enthusiastic. He was intelligent and often brilliant in intellect, and gave up for the country a promising professional career. He was humane and philanthropic, but neither of these qualities drove him to the war. It was love of country and the Union, and devotion to that national honor symbolized by the national flag, which impelled him. He was conscientious in duty, faithful and just as an officer, and absolutely fearless. His men followed him with enthusiasm into the thick of battle. All his labors during that astonishing three months campaign, were endured while he was exhausted and sick from previous hardships. No less heroic spirit could have borne them. At length, death gave him the long furlough—his campaigning was over. But his loss need not be deplored for his sake. For, while he left so much bright promise unfulfilled, and many pleasant and dear friends to mourn for him, a great host of congenial companions had already travelled the path he was now treading. He but went "to the majority," where were already far more of his regiment than of late he had led to battle, and where were many and many a gallant officer and personal friend in that 20th regiment, which was his constant theme and pride. Soldierly life and discipline, the daily presence of death, the calm devotion of his life to the cause of the country, had moulded his character into symmetry, and matured his life without the lapse of years. This heroic soldier and Christian gentleman has not lived in vain.

PAYMASTER L. C. MERRILL, U. S. N.

DIED, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of August, LAWSON CARTER MERRILL, aged twenty-five years, Paymaster United

States Navy, and son of the late Captain M. E. MERRILL, United States Army, who fell at the head of the selected troops of his division at Molino Del Rey.

Entering the Navy at the breaking out of the Rebellion, after service that his loyal heart freely gave to his country, he was forced to retire, as he supposed, for a time, in quest of that health of which a Southern clime and great exposure had deprived him.

The pure invigorating air of Bethlehem seemed to revive him and gave promise of prolonged life, yet in frequent and interesting conversations the deceased gave proof that he was ripening for eternity. On one occasion he remarked that prayer had long been his consolation in every trial or difficulty, and soon after this expressed a wish to receive the Holy Communion. On Sunday, July 24th, the Holy Communion was administered to him by the Rev. Mr. Baldy, assisted by the Rev. E. N. Potter (both of them his school mates many years ago), and to his widowed mother who was present.

He continued apparently to improve, and revived the hopes of his friends until the 6th of August, when a change came over him, and he declined rapidly until the 10th ult., when with the dawning day his gentle spirit passed from earth like an infant falling asleep. On Thursday, in the shadows of evening, we laid him in the beautiful Moravian Cemetery, so still, so holy, truly it is a fit resting place for one who had served his country on the boisterous sea, and whose health and life were sacrificed in its defence.

ARMY GAZETTE.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 8, 1864. Special Field Orders No. 68.

The officers and soldiers of the Armies of the Cumberland, Ohio and Tennessee have already received the thanks of the Nation, through its President and Commander-in-Chief, and it now remains only for him who has been with you from the beginning, and who intends to stay all the time, to thank the officers and men for their intelligence, fidelity and courage displayed in the campaign of Atlanta.

On the first of May our armies were lying in garrison, seemingly quiet from Knoxville to Huntsville, and our enemy lay behind his rocky-faced barrier at Dalton, proud, defiant and exulting. He had had time since Christmas to recover from his discomfiture on the Mission Ridge, with his ranks filled, and a new Commander-in-Chief, second to none of the Confederacy in reputation for skill, sagacity and extreme popularity. All at once our Armies assumed life and action, and appeared before Dalton; threatening Rocky Face we threw ourselves upon Kennesaw, and the Rebel army only escaped by the rapidity of its retreat, aided by the numerous roads with which he was familiar, and which were strange to us. Again he took position in Allatoona, but we gave him no rest, and by a circuit towards Dallas and subsequent movement to Ackworth, we gained the Allatoona Pass. Then followed the eventful battles about Kennesaw, and the escape of the enemy across Chattahoochee River.

The crossing of the Chattahoochee and breaking of the Augusta road was most handsomely executed by us, and will be studied as an example in the art of war. At this stage of our game our enemies became disheartened with their old and skillful commander, and selected one more bold and rash. New tactics were adopted. Hood first boldly and rapidly, on the 20th of July, fell on our right at Peach Tree Creek, and lost. Again, on the 22d, he struck our extreme left, and was severely punished; and finally, again on the 28th he repeated the attempt on our right, and that time must have been satisfied; for since that date he has remained on the defensive. We slowly and gradually drew our lines about Atlanta, feeling for the railroad which supplied the Rebel army and made Atlanta a place of importance. We must concede to our enemy that he met these efforts patiently and skillfully, but at last he made the mistake we had waited for so long, and sent his cavalry to our rear, far beyond the reach of recall. Instantly our cavalry was on his only remaining road, and we followed quickly with our principal Army, and Atlanta fell into our possession as the fruit of well-concerted measures, backed by a brave and confident Army. This completed the grand task which had been assigned us by our Government, and your General again repeats his personal and official thanks to all the officers and men composing this Army, for the indomitable courage and perseverance which alone could give success.

We have beaten our enemy on every ground he has chosen, and have wrested from him his own Gate City, where were located his foundries, arsenals and workshops, deemed secure on account of their distance from our base, and the seemingly impregnable obstacles intervening. Nothing is impossible to an army like this, determined to vindicate a Government which has rights wherever our flag has once floated, and is resolved to maintain them at any and all costs.

In our campaign many, yes, very many of our noble and gallant comrades have preceded us to our common destination, the grave; but they have left the memory of deeds on which a nation can build proud history. McPherson, Harker, McCook, and others dear to us all, are now the binding links in our minds that should attach more closely together the living, who have to complete the task which all lay before us in the dim future. I ask all to continue as they have so well begun, the cultivation of the soldierly virtues that have ennobled our own and other countries. Courage, patience, obedience to the laws and constituted authorities of our Government; fidelity to our trusts and good feeling among each other; each trying to excel the other in the practice of those high qualities, and it will then require no prophet to foretell that our country will in time emerge from this war purified by the fires of war and worthy its great founder—Washington.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Comd'g.

"ATLANTA" TO BE INSCRIBED ON THE ARMY COLORS.

All the corps, regiments and batteries composing the Army may, without further orders, inscribe Atlanta on their colors. By order of L. M. DAYTON, Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL GRANT'S SALUTE IN HONOR OF THE VICTORY.

CITY POINT, VA., September 4—9 P. M.

Major-General SHERMAN: I have just received your dispatch announcing the capture of Atlanta. In honor of your great victory I have just ordered a salute to be fired with shotguns from every battery bearing upon the enemy. The salute will be fired within an hour, amidst great rejoicing.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

THE DEPOPULATION OF ATLANTA.

LETTER FROM THE REBEL GENERAL HODG TO GENERAL SHERMAN. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF, September 9, 1864. Major-General SHERMAN, Commanding United States Forces in Georgia.

GENERAL—Your letter of yesterday's date, borne by James W. Ball and James R. Crew, citizens of Atlanta, is received. You say therein—"I deem it to be to the interest of the United States, that the citizens now residing in Atlanta should remove," &c. I do not consider that I have any alternative in the matter. I, therefore, accept your proposition to declare a truce of ten days, or such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose mentioned, and shall render all the assistance in my power to expedite the transportation of citizens in this direction. I suggest that a staff officer be appointed by you to superintend the removal from the city to Rough and Ready, while I appoint a like officer to control their removal further South; that a guard of one hundred men be sent by either party, as you propose to maintain order at that place; and that the removal begin on Monday next.

And now, Sir, permit me to say that the unprecedented measure you

propose transcends in studied and ingenious cruelty all acts ever before brought to my attention in the dark history of war.

In the name of God and humanity I protest, believing that you will find that you are expelling from their homes and firesides the wives and children of a brave people.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. B. Hood, General.

Official—MCA. HUMMETT, Lieutenant, &c. Accompanying the above letter was one addressed to Colonel Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta, through whose courtesy I am permitted to take a copy.

LETTER FROM GENERAL HODG TO THE MAYOR OF ATLANTA. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, September 9, 1864.

Hon. JAMES M. CALHOUN, Mayor: Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter touching the removal of the citizens of Atlanta, as ordered by General Sherman. Please find enclosed my reply to General Sherman's letter. I shall do all in my power to mitigate the terrible hardship and misery that must be brought upon your people by this extraordinary order of the Federal commander. Transportation will be sent to Rough and Ready to carry the people and their effects further South.

You have my deepest sympathy in this unlooked-for and unprecedented affliction. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. B. Hood, General.

A TRUCE FOR TEN DAYS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 10, 1864. Special Field Order No. 70.

1. Pursuant to an agreement between General J. B. Hood, commanding the Confederate forces in Georgia, and Major-General W. T. Sherman, commanding this Army, a truce is hereby declared to exist from daylight of Monday, September 12, until daylight of Thursday, September 15—ten full days—at a point on the Macon Railroad, known as Rough and Ready, and the country round about for a circle of two (2) miles radius, together with the roads leading to and from, in the direction of Atlanta and Lovejoy station, respectively, for the purpose of affording the people of Atlanta a safe means of removal to points south.

2. The Chief Quartermaster at Atlanta, Colonel Easton, will afford all the citizens of Atlanta who elect to go south all the facilities he can spare to remove them comfortably and safely, with their effects, to Rough and Ready Station, using cars and ambulances for that purpose; and commanders of regiments and brigades may use their regimental and staff teams to carry out the object of this order; the whole to cease after Wednesday, 21st instant.

3. Major-General Thomas will cause a guard to be established on the road out beyond the camp ground, with orders to allow all wagons and vehicles to pass that are used manifestly for this purpose; and Major-General Howard will send a guard of one hundred men, with a field officer in command, to take post at Rough and Ready during the truce, with orders in concert with a guard from the Confederate army of like size, to maintain the most perfect order in that vicinity during the transfer of these families. A white flag will be displayed during the truce, and a guard will cause all wagons to leave at 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 21st instant, and the guard to withdraw at dark, the truce to terminate the next morning.

By order of L. M. DAYTON, Aide-de-Camp.

DISMISSALS.

For the week ending September 10, 1864.

Captain Wallis M. Boyer, 15th New York cavalry, to date September 7, 1864, for disobedience of orders, breach of arrest, and absence without leave.

Captain Stephen H. Webb, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Vols., to date September 6, 1864.

First Lieutenant Thomas Lyness, 4th U. S. infantry, to date May 28, 1864.

First Lieutenant C. C. Parsons, 4th U. S. artillery, to date September 6, 1864, for disobedience of orders.

First Lieutenant George J. Brown, 3d regiment Veteran Reserve corps, to date September 8, 1864.

The following officers, to date August 15, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:—

Absence without leave.

Captain Edward W. Winne, 77th New York Vols.

First Lieutenant Hubert Ambruster, 8d New Jersey cavalry.

First Lieutenant Herman Stinecker, 80th Illinois Vols.

Second Lieutenant G. A. Rodgers, 5th Massachusetts cavalry.

Absence from hospital at Annapolis, Md., without proper authority, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

First Lieutenant James O'Connell, 170th New York Vols.

The following officers, to date September 3, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for wilful disobedience of orders, conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, and neglect of duty, disgracefully abandoning and permitting the men placed under their command to straggle with their horses through the City of Washington, thereby endangering the loss of public property and preventing a part of the men and horses from being shipped to City Point, as ordered:—

First Lieutenant Miles Colbath, 1st Maine cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Charles W. Dyer, 1st Massachusetts cavalry.

Second Lieutenant John Marshall, 6th Ohio cavalry.

The following officers, to date August 18, 1864, for absence from hospital at Annapolis, Md., without proper authority, and conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen:—

First Lieutenant Thomas P. Norman, 60th Pennsylvania Vols.

First Lieutenant Thomas A. McLaughlin, 102d Pennsylvania Vols.

First Lieutenant William A. Kennedy, 1st Pennsylvania cavalry.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:—

Lieutenant Colonel T. H. West, 135th Illinois Vols., to date August 18, 1864, for gross neglect of duty, and breach of arrest. Published in the dismissals for the week ending September 3, 1864, as Lieutenant Colonel J. H. West, 135th Illinois Vols.

Surgeon L. P. Keeler 6th Kentucky cavalry, to date August 14, 1864, for making it a business to sell, at two dollars a pint, whiskey procured from the Sanitary Commission, and appropriating the proceeds to his own use; for furnishing adulterated alcohol to parties to sell to soldiers, and dividing the proceeds with said parties, and for breach of arrest.

Captain L. E. Merry, 34th Ohio Vols., to date August 20, 1864, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Orlando J. Rees, 46th Pennsylvania Vols., to date August 20, 1864, for absence without leave, and utter worthlessness.

First Lieutenant James H. Taylor, 34th Ohio Vols., to date September 1, 1864, for gross neglect of duty in abandoning his post without a cause, or with the knowledge or consent of his commanding officer.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:—

Colonel G. T. Linberg, 103th Ohio Vols.; and he has been honorably discharged, as of the date of the order of dismissal.

Major Henry M. Allen, 74th New York Vols.; and he has been honorably discharged, as of the date of the order of dismissal.

Captain Isaac H. Baker, 10th regiment Veteran Reserve corps.

DISABILITY REMOVED.

The disability to re-enter the military service of the United States, arising from sentence of a general court-martial, to be cashiered, in the case of First Lieutenant William F. Myers, 1st Alabama infantry (African descent), has been removed, and Lieutenant Myers has been restored to his company and regiment, provided the vacancy has not been filled.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

The Secretary of War has conferred medals of honor on the following named soldiers, for gallantry in capturing rebel flags:—

Battle of Front Royal, Va., August 15, 1864.

First Sergeant Harry J. Mandy, 4th New York cavalry.

Private Frank Leslie, 4th New York cavalry.

Private Thomas Kelley, 6th New York cavalry.



**Engagement before Petersburg, Va., August 21, 1864.**

First Sergeant John Shilling, 3d Delaware Vols.  
Private George W. Reed, 11th Massachusetts Vols.  
Private Frederick C. Anderson, 18th Massachusetts Veteran Vols.

**NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.**

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Sept. 19, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

For absence without leave and failing to report his address to this office, as required by the regulations of the War Department.

Second Lieutenant John H. Fenton, 82d New York Vols.

**Absence without leave.**

Lieutenant William W. Webb, 7th Rhode Island Vols.  
Captain H. Bowen, Jr., 161st New York Vols.  
Second Lieutenant Joseph Otto, 161st New York Vols.  
First Lieutenant Albert T. Clark, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry.

**EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.**

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders, No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz:

Captain John Johnson, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.  
Captain James H. Barker, 3d Delaware Vols.  
First Lieutenant Daniel Crowley, 18th New York Vols.  
Major J. H. Thorpe, 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry.  
Captain John B. Hicks, 15th New York Cavalry.  
Lieutenant H. C. Lacy, 2d New York Artillery.  
Captain J. B. Nott, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, heretofore published for failing to report at Annapolis, Md., as ordered, is exempt from dismissal from the service of the United States, satisfactory explanation to the charges against him having been received at this office.

**NOTICE TO APPEAR.**

Notification is hereby given First Lieutenant Thomas Hickey, Regimental Quartermaster 23d Illinois Volunteers, that General Orders, No. 71, September 9, 1864, from Headquarters Department of West Virginia, dismissing him the service of the United States, for absence without leave, circulating false and injurious reports relative to the condition and losses of the army of this department, and for disobedience of orders, will be confirmed by the President, unless, within thirty days from this date, he appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and show by satisfactory proof that the dismissal was unjust.

**NAVY GAZETTE.****REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.****ORDERED.**

Surgeon J. C. Bertolette, to examination at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Chief Engineer G. B. N. Tower, to duty at Portland, Me., in the examination of firemen for the naval service.

Lieutenant John J. Reed, to the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Surgeon John T. Taylor, to temporary duty at the Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia.

Lieutenant-commander Greenleaf Cilley, to the *Colorado*.

Boatswain James Herold, to the *Tuscarora*.

Chief Engineer J. W. Thomson, Jr., to the New York Rendezvous.

Second Assistant Engineer George J. Burnap, to the *Kansas*.

Lieutenant E. T. Woodward, to the *Minnesota*.

First Assistant Engineer Samuel F. Savage, to temporary duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer George Sewall, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Lieutenant Adolphus Dexter, to medical survey, at Philadelphia.

**DETACHED.**

Boatswain George C. Abbott, from the *Junata*, and on sick leave.

Assistant Paymaster William H. Anderson, from the *State of Georgia*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Lieutenant George White, from the *State of Georgia*, and waiting orders.

Gunner Charles W. Homer, from the Naval Magazine at Norfolk, Va., and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Robert L. May, from the *Colorado*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Willard, from the *Susquehanna*, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Captain John P. Gillis, from command of the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and ordered to physical examination at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Assistant Surgeon H. N. Beaumont, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Canonicus*.

Third Assistant Engineer Isaac R. Oakford, from the *Kansas*, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Assistant Surgeon Newton H. Adams, from the *Canonicus*, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Second Assistant Engineer E. D. Leavitt, Jr., from the *Maumee*, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant-commander E. P. Williams, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and a leave of absence granted him for three weeks.

First Assistant Engineer R. H. Fitch, from the West Gulf Squadron, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant C. F. Blake, from the West Gulf Squadron, and placed on sick leave.

**ORDERS REVOKED.**

Gunner James Thayer, to the *Tuscarora*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Magazine, Norfolk, Va.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Captain James P. McKinstry is ordered to close the Naval Rendezvous at New Haven, Conn., and to report at New York for command of the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

Second Assistant Engineer F. E. Brown, placed on sick leave, having been condemned by medical surgery, and sent North.

**VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.****ORDERED.**

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. A. Boutelle, to the *Nyanza*.

Acting Master William Barditt, to the *Mohican*.

Acting Master J. C. Wells, to the command of the *Midnight*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Benjamin F. Bee, to the *Tuscarora*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Frederick A. Wheeler, to the *Pas-saic*.

Acting Master Edwin Babson, to the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Isaac P. Pugsley, to the *Midnight*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John M. Garner, to the *Banshee*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Milton B. Cushing, to instruction at New York.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles A. Stewart, to medical survey at New York.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Thomas Higgins, to the *Commodore Morris*.

Acting Ensign C. R. Scofield, to temporary duty at New York.

Acting Assistant Paymasters J. Goodwin Hobbs and James M. Flood, to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign William H. Metz, to temporary duty at Philadelphia.

Acting Master J. W. Saunders, to the *Chippewa*.

Acting Ensign Charles Knowles, to the *Bermuda*.

**DETACHED.**

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant S. B. Washburn, from the *Nyanza* and ordered North.

Acting Ensign B. P. Clark, from the *R. R. Cuyler* and ordered to the *Midnight*.

Acting Ensign Robert Dinmore, from the *State of Georgia* and ordered to the *Midnight*.

Acting Master Alfred Weston, from the *San Jacinto* and a leave of absence of one month granted.

Acting Assistant Paymaster F. F. Hastings, from the *Sonoma* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Ensign W. H. Thomas, from the *Fernandina* and ordered North.

Acting Ensign Samuel Griffin, from the *State of Georgia* and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Acting Ensign A. W. Starbuck, from the *National Guard* and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Acting Ensign William Shultz, from the *State of Georgia* and ordered to the *Seneca*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John Bloomberg, from the *State of Georgia* and ordered to the *Mahopac*.

Acting Ensign L. B. King, from the *Sabine* and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. W. Avery, from the *Banshee* and ordered to the *Midnight*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Richard H. Green, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers F. R. Shoemaker, John A. Patterson, William Madden and Charles E. Raineer, from the *State of Georgia* and waiting orders.

Acting Master Benjamin Whitmore, from the *State of Georgia* and ordered to the *Huron*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster L. C. Tripp, from the *Pas-saic* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Robert B. Rodney, from the *James S. Chambers* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G. B. Higginbotham, from the *Grand Gulf* and ordered to the *Union*.

Acting Ensign Jethro Worth, from the *Philadelphia* and a leave of absence of one month granted.

Acting Gunner Thomas Grail, from the *State of Georgia* and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Acting Ensign William J. Eldridge, from the command of the *J. S. Chambers* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensigns Hiram W. Norton, W. C. Underhill, and Acting Assistant Surgeon T. W. Williams, from the *J. S. Chambers* and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry B. Green, from the North Atlantic Squadron and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Charles T. Moore, from the *Philadelphia* and ordered North.

Acting Ensign George Dunn, from the *Junata* and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign William D. Price, from the *R. R. Cuyler* and ordered to the *Junata*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Walter P. Whittemore, from the *Mohican* and ordered to the *Pontoon*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Isaac Fuhr, from the *R. R. Cuyler* and ordered to the *Panther*.

Acting Ensign John Cullatin, from the West Gulf Squadron and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. H. Brink, from the *Commodore Morris* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert Stone, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Stetson*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John E. Cooper, from the *New-bern* and ordered to the *Minnesota*.

Acting Ensign S. K. Chester, from the *Honduras* and ordered North.

Acting Master William C. Staples, from the *Juka* and ordered North.

Acting Master R. B. Arrants, from the *Princeton* and ordered to the *Juka*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Isaac Fuhr, from the *R. R. Cuyler* and ordered to the *Bermuda*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Bradwood, from the *Bermuda* and ordered to the *Lillian*.

Acting Master's Mate George A. Johnson, from the *George Mangum* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate Joseph A. Shaffer, from the *J. S. Chambers* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate Samuel Gordon, from the *Union* and ordered to instruction and detail at New York.

**APPOINTED.**

C. F. Wilkins, Acting Master, and ordered to the *Union*.

C. H. Friable, Acting Master, and ordered to the *Grand Gulf*.

C. H. Cadieu, Acting Master, detached from the *Grand Gulf* and ordered to the *Midnight*.

John S. Black, W. G. Shackford, William Hansen, Peter Hansen, Cyrus B. Nichols, Thomas W. Swift, Jr., Charles P. Gifford, Willis Howe, William W. Smith and Pliny Davidson, Acting Ensigns, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Martin Luther Taylor, Stephen Meredith Rush, John Montgomery Allen, William Graham Vernon and Joshua Priest, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to duty in the Potomac Flotilla.

C. C. Fernald and J. P. Messer, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

George Lewis King, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Kansas*.

Edwin J. Cram, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

C. F. P. Hildreth, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

D. W. Van Houten and W. H. Barr, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

David Fawdry, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Joseph Quigley Bloomsburg, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Neptune*.

Thomas Lees, Samuel Dieston and James Brennan, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Charles Noyes Allen, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Newbern*.

William Strickland Kenworthy, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Clematis*.

William H. Garrison, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

G. W. Hammond, Acting Ensign on the staff of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Albert Washington Reynolds, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Joshua B. Place, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

William Alexander Long, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Mohican*.

William Henry Pollard, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Isaac C. Hatch, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

James Oliver, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Banshee*.

Pearson S. Fry, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board the *Keystone State*.

Sylvester W. Midlam and Charles J. Henry, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Henry Jones, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board the *Union*.

Charles Hall, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain on board the *Connecticut*.

John M. Blodgett, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Joseph Welsh, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Leo Loveridge, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Onondaga*.

Jesse H. Cheney, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

James Sullivan, Acting Master's Mate (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the *Saratoga*.

Marlin V. Thomas, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

**CONFIRMED.**

Acting Third Assistant Engineer F. L. Strong, and to remain on board the *Arizona*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Edward Theodore Boardley and William Stetebury, and ordered to duty on one of the picket-boats at New York.

Acting Ensign Charles Gueve, and ordered to the *O. M. Pettit*.

Acting Ensigns Charles Thomas, James B. Robinson and William B. Arey, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign Frederick J. Locke, and ordered to the *Winona*.

Acting Ensign H. T. Page, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John E. Hare, and ordered to remain on board the *J. P. Jackson*.

Acting Ensign J. B. Bradbury, and ordered to the *Ficksburgh*.

Acting Ensigns Lewis Jennings and George T. Miller, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Chief Engineer John D. Williamson, and detached from the *Keystone State* and ordered to the *Tonawanda*.

Acting Master's Mate Oliver C. Currier, George W. Briggs, Geo. C. Short and William H. Howland, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate John A. Kendall (for special duty), and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Master Andrew H. Francis (under the circular of October 7, 1863, and ordered to the *Harvest Moon*.

Acting Master's Mate Charles P. Cope, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Robert J. Sperry (under the circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the *Walter*.

Acting Master's Mate John Y. Jeffers and George E. Simmons (under the circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Master's Mate James Sullivan (under the circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the *Racer*.

Acting Master's Mate John Tenney, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William T. Moore, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Frank Sherman, and Acting Master's Mate William T. Ross and Henry S. Adbert, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers John M. Miller, Robert Milby, William Grant, James G. Moore, Henry Miller and Daniel Miller, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate William Dickson, George W. Ball, James S. McCoy, William M. Mullen, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer George C. Shull, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

**PROMOTED.**

Acting Ensign Frank H. Wilks, of the *Santiago de Cuba*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign F. B. Davis, of the *Larkspur*, to Acting Master.

Acting Master Robert B. Ely, of the *Manhattan*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

**APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.**

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. G. Musgrave, late of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John Briggs, of the *Mahopac*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Barnes.

Acting Master's Mate John W. Loyd.

**ORDERS REVOKED.**

Accepting the resignation of Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles Cowley, he is ordered to settle his accounts, and at the expiration thereof report for duty in the South Atlantic Squadron.

**RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.**

Acting Ensign Charles Cunningham, of the *San Jacinto*.

Acting Ensign J. B. F. Smith, of the *Oleago*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph A. Fife, of the *Stetson*.

Acting Master's Mate William L. Lindsey.

Acting Master's Mate David A. Simmons, of the *Commodore Hull*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. N. Willson, of the *Pocota*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles W. White.

**SUSPENDED.**

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John M. Moran and Frank Rodgers, for the term of three months.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE TRIAL OF NAVY STEAMERS BETWEEN BUOYS TWO MILES APART, IN NEW YORK BAY AND HAMPTON ROADS, VA.**

The maximum speed of naval steamers will be ascertained by trial between buoys, two nautical miles asunder, in New York Bay and Hampton Roads.

Only the buoys in New York Bay have yet been laid down. They are two spar buoys, painted white, showing about twenty feet out of the water, and bearing from each other W. N. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W.; or E. S. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E., by compass. The West buoy ranges with Prince's Bay Light, and is moored in 27 feet water. The East buoy ranges with East Beacon on Sandy Hook, and is moored in 26 feet water. These depths are taken at mean low tide. The positions of the buoys will be seen on the special chart of the Navy trial course.

Each trial is to consist of four runs in each direction, making eight runs in all, and they are to be conducted in the following manner, viz:

When at the distance of from one-fourth to half a mile from the first buoy, the fires in the furnaces being large, clean and bright, the steam at the maximum pressure the strength of the boiler will allow, and the water in the boiler as low as safety will permit, the throttle valve is to be gradually opened until the full width is reached and the steamer has her maximum speed as she passes the first buoy. The run thence to the second buoy is to be made with all the speed the vessel can attain. After passing the second buoy the engine can be throttled down until the steamer is turned and ready for the return run, which is to be made in the same manner, and so on.

During the actual time of running between the buoys no water is to be "blown off" from the boilers, as little feed-water is to be used as possible, and the furnace doors are not to be opened. The blowing, feeding, and firing are to be done while the steamer is being turned.

The fires are to be kept level, clean, and free of holes. They are to be composed of egg-size anthracite, without dust, and are to be carried seven inches thick.

The full force of the steam-jet in the smoke-pipe, or of the fan-blade beneath the grates, according as the steamer may be provided, is to be used during the runs, and the edges of the uptake doors are to be luted with fire-clay to prevent the admission of air. All the holes in the furnace doors are to be kept open, except when the fan-blade is employed.

The point of cutting off is to be that at which all the steam generated can be used.

With screw engines, before commencing the trials, water will be let on at the ends of all the principal journals, but not upon the journals, and likewise on the centre of the width of the cranks; a copious oil lubrication will also be employed.

An indicator will be permanently in position on each cylinder, heated up and in good working order. During the whole time of a run, diagrams will be taken as rapidly and as numerously as possible from each end of each cylinder.



pitch, number of blades, and length of screw in the direction of its axis, will be entered in the record.

The number of cylinders, their diameter and stroke of piston, and the diameter of the piston rod, will also be entered in the record.

The force of the wind and its direction relatively to the vessel. The state of the water, whether smooth, rough, etc.

The utmost care will be observed in the conduct of the experiments, and the data will be taken with perfect accuracy.

For brevity and uniformity, the data will be arranged in the accompanying table,\* under the appropriate headings, and form part of the report, which will contain, in addition, whatever of remark or information the officer conducting the trials may deem proper to furnish in relation to the vessel and its machinery.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

\* We do not give the table, which is ruled and headed to tabulate the above data.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

### ASSIGNMENTS.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Ledlie, U. S. V., to General Hospital, Rolla, Mo.

Assistant Surgeon H. E. Williams, U. S. A., to De Camp General Hospital, New York.

Assistant Surgeon A. E. Carothers, U. S. V., to General Hospital, Natchez, Miss.

Assistant Surgeon C. J. Kipp, U. S. V., as Examining Surgeon of recruits, drafted men and substitutes, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Surgeon E. B. Dalton, U. S. V., to report to Adjutant General U. S. A.

Surgeon Benjamin Durham, U. S. V., to Marine General Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Assistant Surgeon C. B. White, U. S. A., as Medical Purveyor, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

Assistant Surgeon John D. Johnson, U. S. V., to General Hospital, No. 3, Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

Surgeon J. H. Phillips, U. S. V., as surgeon in charge, General Hospital No. 1, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Surgeon J. C. Norton, U. S. V., as surgeon-in-chief, Artillery Brigade, 4th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland.

Surgeon W. O. Bennett, U. S. V., as surgeon-in-chief, 3d Division, 20th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland.

Surgeon William Gruelstad, U. S. V., as surgeon-in-chief, Artillery Brigade, 20th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland.

Surgeon Francis Salter, U. S. V., as Medical Director 14th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland.

Surgeon B. S. Manley, 1st U. S. Colored Cavalry, relieved from duty with Naval Brigade, and ordered to rejoin his regiment.

Assistant Surgeon S. H. Orton, U. S. A., as surgeon in charge, McDougall Hospital, New York.

Assistant Surgeon H. M. Sprague, U. S. A., as surgeon in charge, Ward Hospital, Newark, N. J.

### APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. Louis Applegate, of New York, Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers.

### RESIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thorpe, U. S. A.

Surgeon Francis Bacon, U. S. Vols.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* was at Panama on the 5th.

On the 28th ult., the *Waterloo*, *Saginaw* and *Lancaster* were in Callao Bay.

Collector Draper has received a dispatch from Washington, saying that the cruise of the new United States Revenue steamer *Keweenaw* has proved a complete success.

Most of the midshipmen of the Naval School at Newport have gone to their homes on furlough until the opening of the term. The ships, including the *Marblehead*, are all in Newport harbor.

Side-wheel steamer *Ascutney*, 12, arrived at Washington on Tuesday of last week, for repairs, having been badly injured in a gale off Cape Hatteras.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* arrived at Port Royal on the 13th, from Boston, with recruits for Mobile. She having a bad leak in one of her boilers, would endeavor to repair it before proceeding on her voyage.

The gunboat (supply steamer) *Admiral*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. B. Eaton commanding, will hereafter be known as the *Fort Morgan*, in commemoration of Farragut's victory in Mobile Bay and the passage of the work of that name.

The United States steamer *Honeysuckle*, from Key West, has brought to Havana the gratifying report of the capture of the *Matagorda*, formerly the *Alice*, with six hundred bales of cotton, and of the arrival of the prize at Key West. Appleton Oaksmith is said to have been on board, under the name of MacDonald. The *Matagorda* was from Galveston, bound to Havana.

It has occurred to a few of our prominent merchants that a fitting testimonial to the bravery and skill shown by Commander Winslow in the destruction of the *Alabama* would be the presentation to him of the picture of the combat between his vessel and the *Alabama*, painted by Durand Brager. It is understood that a subscription paper for the purchase of this picture is open at Goupil's Gallery, where the picture is now on exhibition.

The United States steamer *Queen*, under command of Lieutenant Tarr, arrived at New York on Sunday from Mobile Bay, via Pensacola and Fortress Monroe, bringing the following named prisoners of war, captured in Mobile Bay:—Commander J. C. Johnson, of the ram *Tennessee*; Lieutenant Commander P. W. Murphy, of the steamer *Selma*; Lieutenant W. L. Bradford and Lieutenant A. D. Wharton, all of the Rebel Navy, and formerly of the United States Navy.

The U. S. steam-sloop *Brooklyn*, from Mobile Blockading Squadron, Sept. 1, via Pensacola 10, dropped anchor off the Boston Yard at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 20th. She is officered as follows:—Captain, John Alden; Lieutenant, T. L. Swann; Esquires, D. R. Cassell, C. D. Sigbee, C. H. Pendleton; Paymaster, G. E. Thornton; Surgeon, G. Maulsby; Captain Marines, G. P. Houston; Chief Engineer, M. Kellogg; Second Engineer G. E. Tower; Acting Third Engineers, H. Bullard, H. H. Arthur; Paymaster's Clerk, A. E. Baker; Boatswain, Chas. A. Bragdin.

Our naval vessels continue to attract large crowds whenever they put into French ports, a fact which is in great part due to the late combat off the port of Cherbourg. The details of the combat in the port of Mobile are attracting also a great deal of attention, from the fact that in that case, wooden vessels with iron prows attacked a powerful cuirass vessel—an event which upsets the theory that wooden vessels are no longer to venture into a contest with ironclads. Thus as fast as this vast and obstinate war establishes a new theory, and a new progress in the art of destruction, another still newer is discovered to upset the old one and to perplex and confuse men of war, and men of science.

The frigate *Franklin* was launched on the 17th inst., at the Portsmouth Yard. The launch was witnessed by thousands of visitors. The receiving-ship *Fandalia*, which lies near the ship-house, was

gally dressed with flags of all nations, and the yards manned, just before the launch, so that she presented a fine appearance. The *Colorado* is nearly ready for sea, and will leave soon. The *San Jacinto* will follow soon after. The other vessels at the station are the *Merrimac*, *Albatross*, schooner *Beauregard*, the double-turreted Monitor *Agamenticut*, nearly ready, and the *Tyoga* and *De Soto*, in quarantine. The work on the *Contocook* and *Passaconaway* is progressing finely. The receiving ship is getting large numbers of men daily from the rendezvous. They are generally a fine-looking set of men. There is a large number of workmen at the Yard, and work is progressing. Several new ships are building, and about to be built.

The Navy Department is pressing forward the work at the port of New York with great energy. The greatest difficulty in preparing the numerous vessels built within the last three years has been the want of the requisite number of machinists and machine shops. The fleets ordered for immediate construction have been per force delayed for this cause. To overcome this difficulty has been the chief care of Navy officials at this port. From the first, the work at the Navy Yard has been urged forward as fast as possible, and all the facilities the many private shops of New York could furnish have been pressed into the service. There are now many thousand experienced workmen in these private establishments engaged in completing the machinery for the various vessels still awaiting this necessary part of their fit out. Probably not less than ten thousand men are engaged in this branch alone. The Brooklyn Navy Yard itself is full of workmen, fuller, perhaps, than ever before; between five and six thousand men are on the rolls, and work of all kinds proceeds with a rapidity not often seen even in the Navy Yard. The vessels constructing are not increased in numbers, but are the same as last week. The *Tallapoosa* sailed on the 20th, probably for the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. The *Seneca* went to New York. The arrivals are the *Kenington* and *A. D. Vance*, (British), blockade-runner, prize to the *Santiago de Cuba*. Her measurement 500 tons, British; she is 300-horse power, nominal, and carried a cargo of 400 bales of cotton. A number of steam picket boats have been built, and are having movable iron bulwarks fitted to them. They are calculated to do excellent service in the blockade of Southern ports.

## OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM MR. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, September 14, 1864.

Major-General DIX, New York: Lieutenant-General Grant telegraphs this Department in respect to the draft, as follows:

CITY POINT, 10:30 A.M., September 13, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War: We ought to have the whole number of men called for by the President in the shortest possible time. Prompt action in filling our armies will have more effect upon the enemy than a victory over them. They profess to believe, and make their men believe, there is such a party North in favor of recognizing Southern independence, that the draft cannot be enforced. Let them be undeceived.

Deserters come into our lines daily, who tell us that the men are nearly universally tired of the war, and that the desertions would be more frequent, but they believe peace will be negotiated after the Fall election. The enforcement of the draft and prompt filling up of our armies will save the shedding of blood to an immense degree.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General. The following telegram has been received from Major-General Sherman on the same subject:

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 13, 1864—6:30 P.M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War: I am very glad to hear that the draft will be enforced. First, we need the men; second, they come as privates to fill up our old and tried regiments, with their experienced officers already on hand; and third, because the enforcement of the law will manifest a power resident in our Government equal to the occasion. Our Government, though a Democracy, should in times of trouble and danger be able to wield the power of a great nation. All well.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General. The draft is ordered to commence in all the States and districts where the quota is not filled by volunteers, on Monday, the 19th, and will go on until completed. Volunteers and substitutes will be received and credited to as late a period as possible. Volunteering is still progressing with vigor in most of the States.

GENERAL Sheridan reports the following operations in his command:—

NEAR BERRYVILLE, 7 P.M., September 13, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, City Point: This morning, I sent General Getty's division of the Sixth corps, with two brigades of cavalry to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester Road over the Opequan Creek to develop the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rhodes, Ramseur's Gordon's and Wharton's divisions were found on the west bank. At the same time, General Wilson and McIntosh's brigade of cavalry dashed up the Winchester Pike, drove the Rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw's division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina regiment, 16 officers and 145 men, and its battle-flag, and Colonel Hennehan, commanding brigade, with a loss of only two men killed and two wounded. Great credit is due to Generals Wilson and McIntosh, the Third New Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts Reserve brigade made a charge on the right of the line, and captured one officer and eleven men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General. No reports of active operations have been received from other commands.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,

Tuesday, September 20, 9:30 A.M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX:

Yesterday Major-General Sheridan attacked Early, fought a great battle, and won a splendid victory. Over 2,500 prisoners were captured. Nine battle-flags and five pieces of artillery were captured. The Rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes were killed, and three other general officers were wounded. All of the enemy's killed, and most of their wounded, are in our hands. The details are stated in the following additional telegrams received by this department. The department learns with deep regret that we lost General Russell, killed.

### GENERAL STEVENSON'S FIRST DISPATCH.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Monday, September 19—12 M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

General Sheridan moved on the enemy this morning at daylight. Soon after the movement commenced, there was heavy and continuous firing for two hours. It then ceased, apparently receding. It was resumed about nine o'clock, and has continued to this hour (12 m.), apparently in the vicinity of Bunker Hill.

JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

### GENERAL STEVENSON'S SECOND DISPATCH.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, September 19, 3 P.M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Just received report from signal officer as follows: Continuous firing between Opequan and near Winchester; very heavy since 10 A.M. Think the engagement is general. Line about 5 miles long. Averill is heavily engaged with the enemy near Darkesville. I have sent a party of scouts and couriers to the front, and shall report promptly all reliable news.

JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

### GENERAL STEVENSON'S THIRD DISPATCH.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, September 19—4:30 P.M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Fighting in the direction of Winchester much heavier. Our forces near Bunker Hill seem to be driving the enemy rapidly.

JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

### GENERAL STEVENSON'S FOURTH DISPATCH.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, Sept. 19—7 P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Just heard from the front. Our cavalry, under Averill and Merritt engaged Breckinridge's corps at Darkesville at daylight, and up to 1 o'clock had driven him beyond Stevenson's Depot, a distance of seven miles, killing and wounding quite a number and capturing two hundred prisoners from Gordon's division.

On the centre and left the enemy were driven about three miles beyond the Opequan into a line of earthworks, our infantry attacking them in position. Since then, as the officer left, he could distinctly hear heavy musketry fire and continuous and heavy artillery fire as he came in. We have heard here heavy artillery firing, and still continuing to this hour. Every indication is most favorable to us.

JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

### GENERAL STEVENSON'S FIFTH DISPATCH.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 7:40 A. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Just heard from the front that Sheridan has defeated the enemy, capturing 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, and five battle-flags. Rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes were killed, and York wounded. Our loss was about 2,000. General Russell, of the Sixth Corps, was killed. General McIntosh lost a leg. The enemy escaped up the Valley under cover of night. Sheridan is in Winchester.

J. D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

Generals Upton, McIntosh and Chapman are wounded.

### GENERAL SHERIDAN TO GENERAL GRANT.

General Sheridan transmits to General Grant the following official report, which has just been received by the Department: WINCHESTER, VA., Sept. 19, 7:30 P. M.

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT:

I have the honor to report that I attacked the forces of General Early, over the Berryville Pike, at the crossing of Opequan Creek, and after a most stubborn and sanguinary engagement, which lasted from early in the morning until five o'clock in the evening, completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester, capturing about 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine army flags, and most of their wounded. The Rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed, and three other general officers were wounded. Most of the enemy's wounded and all their killed fell into our hands. Our losses are severe. Among them is General D. A. Russell, commanding a division of the Sixth Corps, who was killed by a cannon ball. Generals Upton, McIntosh, and Chapman were wounded. I cannot tell our losses. The conduct of the officers and men was most superb. They charged and carried every position taken up by the Rebels from Opequan Creek to Winchester.

The Rebels were strong in numbers, and very obstinate in their fighting. I desire to mention to the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, the gallant conduct of Generals Wright, Crook, Emory, Torbert, and the officers and men under their command. To them the country is indebted for this handsome victory. A more detailed report will be forwarded.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General Commanding.

Full details of casualties will be given when received by the Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

### WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 20—12 M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX: The following dispatch has just been received giving further particulars of Sheridan's great victory. A salute of one hundred guns has just been given:

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Sept. 20—11:40 A.M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Just received the following official from General Sheridan, dated 1 A.M. to-day:

GENERAL:—We fought Early from daylight till between 6 and 7 P.M. We drove him from Opequan Creek through Winchester and beyond the town. We captured 2,500 to 3,000 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine battle-flags, and all the rebel wounded and dead. We lost in killed General David Russell, commanding a division of the Sixth Army Corps, and wounded Generals Chapman, McIntosh and Upton. The rebels lost in killed the following general officers: General Rhodes, General Wharton, General Gordon and General Ramseur.

We have just sent them whirling through Winchester, and we are after them to-morrow. This army behaved splendidly. I am sending forward all the medical supplies, subsistence stores and ambulances. (Signed) JNO. D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

### WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 20—7 P.M.

To Major-General DIX, New York: The following is the latest intelligence received from General Sheridan:

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Monday, Sept. 20—8 P.M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

The body of General Russell has arrived. As soon as it is embalmed, it will be forwarded to New York. General McIntosh, with his leg amputated, has just come in, and is in good spirits. Several officers from the front report the number of prisoners in excess of 3,000.

The number of battle-flags captured was fifteen, instead of nine. All concur that it was a complete rout. Our cavalry started in pursuit at daylight this morning. Sheridan, when last heard from, was at Kearnsstown. I sent forward this morning ample medical supplies. Full subsistence for the entire army goes forward. If you do not hear from me often, it will be because of the distance we are from the scene of action, and because I only send you such information as I esteem reliable.

JOHN B. RICHARDSON, Brigadier-General.

The President has appointed General Sheridan a Brigadier in the Regular Army, and assigned him to the permanent command of the Middle Military Division.

General Grant has ordered the Army under his command to fire a salute of one hundred guns at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning in honor of Sheridan's great victory.

A dispatch just received from General Sherman, at Atlanta, says: Everything continues well with us.

The reports of to-day show that the draft is proceeding quietly in all the States. In most of the districts vigorous efforts are continued to fill the quota by volunteers before the drafted men are mustered in.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

### WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, September 21—10:15 A. M.

To Major-General JOHN A. DIX:

This Department has just received the following telegram announcing the continued pursuit of the Rebels by General Sheridan. Cedar Creek, which General Sheridan was crossing yesterday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, is a short distance this side of Strasburg. He had pursued the Rebels over thirty miles from the point where he first attacked them at daylight on Monday.

HARPER'S FERRY, September 21.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Reliable news from the front states that our Army was crossing Cedar Creek yesterday at 3 P. M. There was no fighting. The following list of Rebel generals killed and wounded is correct: Generals Rhodes, Ramseur, Gordon, Terry, Goodwin, Bradley Johnson and Fitzhugh Lee.

From all I can learn the number of prisoners will approximate to 5,000. The indications are that the Rebels will not make a stand short of Staunton. They are evidently too much demoralized to make a fight.

JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

General Grant transmits the following extract from the Richmond Sentinel of yesterday:—

The Richmond Sentinel of the 20th has the following:—A slight ripple of excitement was produced here yesterday by the report that a raiding party was advancing on Gordonsville, and were within a few miles of that place. The result of all our inquiries on this head is that this report originated in the fact that early yesterday a party of Yankee raiders, whose numbers are not known, visited Rapidan Bridge, and after destroying it, proceeded to Liberty Mills, five or six miles above, which they also destroyed. From this latter place they are believed to have gone back to Culpepper.

The operation alluded to by the Richmond Sentinel was by a force sent out previous to the battle of Monday.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.



A PARIS correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says:—The first volume of the "Life of Caesar" will be issued at the end of the year. The publication has been delayed by numerous revisions. In obedience to august desire, the two volumes were only to have appeared simultaneously, and consequently the publicity given to the work would have been much retarded, but upon the respectful opinion expressed by the publisher, the first part will soon be placed in the hands of readers. Each volume will cost from six to eight francs.

OWING to the consolidation of troops now going on in the Army of the Potomac, many officers will be temporarily deprived of commands commensurate with their ability and past services to the country. Among these is Brigadier-General Cutler, who came out as Colonel of the Sixth Wisconsin, was promoted to a brigadiership, and had commanded a division in the Fifth corps through the campaign. General Cutler is the junior brigadier, and left without a division. He goes north temporarily on detached service.

BRIGADIER-General Truman Seymour made this response to a serenade at Brattleboro', Vt.:—"My friends, I am glad to see you. I am going to the Army of the Potomac in a few days. A good many of you look able to go, and I should like to have you go with me. Good evening."

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

Assistant Secretaries of War.

Hon. F. H. Watson and Hon. C. A. Dana—Office, 3d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Office—in charge of Captain G. K. Lee, Assistant Adjutant General, 29 Winder's Building, 2d floor.

Chief of Staff.

Major General H. W. Halleck—cor. F and 17th streets.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Bureau of Military Justice.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Judges Advocate.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, cor. 539 17th street.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department, 3 17th street.

Inspector General's Department.

Bureau of the Signal Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. L. Nicodemus, Acting Chief Signal Office—Office, 167 F street.

Provost Marshal General.

Brig. Gen. James H. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—Art. U. on Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and 17th street.

Brig. Gen. D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 18th streets.

Captain J. M. Moore, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner F and 21st streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—office, 534, 536, 538, and 540 14th street, near New York avenue.

Major M. S. Miller Post Quartermaster—office, 232 G street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—304 H, near 17th street.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General A. B. Eaton, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bell, Depot Commissary—Office, 223 G street.

Medical Department.

Colonel J. K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General—Office cor. 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuyler, Acting Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army—Office, No. 302 H street, corner of 17th street, first floor.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev. Dr. Samson's Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Hamilton, Medical Inspector Department of Washington—Office, 303 I street, north.

Surgeon R. A. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—152 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Thomas Antisliff, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 15th and 16th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon C. Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor—office, 212 G street, near 13th.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

United States Army Medical Museum,

H street, between 14th and 15th New York avenue. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Examining Board for Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

Thomas Antisliff, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between 13th and 14th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier-General R. Dabfield, Chief Engineer—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordinance Department.

Brigadier General A. B. Dyer, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General C. G. Augur, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15th street and Pennsylvania Ave.

Colonel M. N. Wisewell, Military Governor District of Columbia—cor. 10th and I Sts.

Captain H. W. Smith, A. G., Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Colonel T. Ingraham, Provost Marshal, District of Washington—corner 10th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.

Brigadier-General J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th street.

Miscellaneous.

Major-General E. A. Hitchcock, Commissioner for exchange of Prisoners—Office, 35 Winder's Building, second floor.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners 145 F street, corner of 30th street.

Colonel D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General A. P. Howe, Chief of Artillery—corner 19th and H streets.

Cavalry Bureau—Office, 302 H street, under command of Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ekin, in charge of purchase and inspection of horses, and quartermaster duties—Office, 374 H street.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Mustering—corner 19th and G streets.

Major C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—351 17th street, opposite War Department.

[BUSINESS NOTICE].

Lincoln in a Quandary and Sham Democracy on their way to the infernal regions. A bursting, blowing, and explosion of all the vile compounds in the pretensions of shoddy and bombastic politicians. See FENNIEST, No. 4. Now ready, and sold everywhere.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

HARGRAVE-BEECHER.—At Fort Wayne, Indiana, on September 1st, by Rev. Mr. LAYCO, Rector of Trinity church, Lieutenant RICHARD W. HARGRAVE, 17th U. S. Infantry, to Miss AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Lewis Beecher. No cards.

CHURCH-DUNCAN.—At Lancaster, Ohio, on September 15th, by Rev. Mr. Wray, Lieutenant FRANK L. CHURCH, U. S. Marines, to Miss ALICE DUNCAN, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Daniel Duncan, of Newark, Ohio.

VAN DERKKE-BRIGGS.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Chemana, N. Y., on Wednesday, September 7th, by Rev. Mr. Wells, Captain J. G. VAN DERKKE, late of the Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of W. S. Briggs, Esq.

DIED.

JENNER.—On the evening of the 15th instant, in his 61st year, from an injury received by being thrown from a wagon, Captain WILLIAM H. JENNER, formerly of the 145th New York regiment.

BARLOW.—At City Point, Va., on September 11th, Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN S. BARLOW, 37th New Jersey Volunteers, aged 55 years.

GROWER.—From wounds received while charging the enemy's works at Jonesboro', Ga., Colonel W. T. U. GROWER, 17th regiment N. Y. Vols.

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As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

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